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WARSAW PACT DECLARATION ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

AU162127 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Full text" of Warsaw Pact declaration on the U.S. aggression against Libya; date, place not given]

[Text] The allied socialist states express profound disquiet in connection with the sudden worsening of the international situation caused by the hostile actions of the United States against Libya. The barbarous bombing by the U.S. Air Force of Libyan peaceful cities, to which innocent people fell vicitim, is an act of direct aggression and gives rise to justified indignation and revulsion.

The piratical attack on a sovereign Arab state causes a real threat to peace, not only in the southern region of the Mediterranean Sea; it carries the threat of uncontrolled escalation of international tension, which inevitably will exert a negative influence also on the situation in Europe and the whole world.

The Warsaw Pact firmly rejects methods of pressure, all the more so the use of arms, in international affairs. It is these very methods, the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat, which give birth to force and create favorable ground for international terrorism, of which the socialist world is principled opponent.

The interests of everyone, the interests of international security, demand immediate cessation of all aggressive operations against Libya; and the most rapid possible liquidation of the dangerous center of tension in the southern part of the Mediterranean Sea.

The world community should make its voice hear in defense of the Libyan people, its inalienable rights to a peaceful life and independent development.

The governments and peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the USSR declare that they are in solidarity with the Libyan people, in its efforts aimed at repelling the imperialist aggression.

At the same time, the Warsaw Pact thinks it is essential to stress that the present complex period in international relations requires of all states a particularly responsible approach, restraint in policy, and active efforts aimed at preserving universal peace. It is these very goals by which the fraternal socialist countries are now and will be guided in their practice actions.

ALIA, OTHERS PAY HOMAGE AT HOXHA GRAVE

AU121552 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- The party and the whole people honoured with profound respect and gratitude the unforgettable memory of the life and brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the founder and leader of the party, the legendary leader of the national liberation war and the architect of ocialist Albania. Today before noon, homages were paid and wreaths were laid on his grave at the Martyrs' Graves of the Nation.

At 1000, the party and state leaders, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrades Adil Carcini, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerrava, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, working people of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, representatives of the central mass organisations, leading cadres, of the organs of the party and power of the district of Tirana came and paid homage to the grave of the respected and glorious leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Simon Stefani laid the wreath on behalf of the Central Committee of the party on the inscription: "To our unforgettable leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha". On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the wreath was laid by Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu, and of the Council of Ministers by Comrades Adil Carcani and Manush Myftiu. A wreath was also laid by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and the children. Likewise, a wreath was placed on behalf of the party committee and the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council.

Comrade Ramiz Alia approaches the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha, bows with profound respect and with the fist up honours the unforgettable memory of the beloved Comrade, leader and teacher. The party and state leaders stood in silence and saluted with the fist up before the grave of the immortal leader. Likewise, members of Comrade Enver Hoxha's family paid homage.

During the ceremony, the wind orchestra executed funeral marches and the national anthem. Militarymen and pioneers of Enver stood guards of honour. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia salutes thousands of people who have come to take part in this ceremony.

During this day, thousands upon thousands of people, working people of work and production centers, departments and institutions, veterans of war and labour, members of the martyrs, families, militarymen, young boys and girls and Pioneers of Enver paid homage and laid bouquets of flowers on the grave of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

PRESS CONDEMNS U.S. AIR ATTACK ON LIBYA

AU161006 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Banditry" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA) --"Banditry"! This is the categorical way in which the Bulgarian press qualifies the brutal U.S. aggression against Libya.

"Washington's moves are totally unjustifiable. The modern world is not a jungle where everybody can shoot and kill with impunity," writes OTECHESTVEN front in an aditorial comment. It is emphasised that the ruling circles in the U.S. have adopted terrorism as their policy in their attempts to punish free and independent countries ill-fitting their intentions and in their desire to turn the whole world into a zone of their vital interests. [sentence as received]

NARODNA ARMIYA commentator Ivan Vladkov writes that the barbarous bombings of Tripoli and Benghazi are reminiscent of the U.S. venture in Vietnam with the air raids on Hanoi and Haiphong. "No one in Washington has any factual evidence to prove a Libyan involvement in the latest terrorist actions at Athens airport and the West Berlin discoteque. Everything in confined to the sphere of hypotheses and propganda, of conjectures and hastily patched up insinuations," Mr. Vladkov points out.

An emphasis is laid on the sham attempts of the U.S. to consult its allies.

The NARODNA ARMIYA commentator observes that such aggressive actions undermine the last remaining avenues to peaceful cooperation through businesslike and sensible negotiations.

In connection with the reactions to the aggressive act, Mr. Goran Gotev notes in RABOTNICHESKO DELO that the U.S. is now applauded only by those who in similar circumstances have acted and still act in the same gangsterly manner: Tel Aviv and London.

U.S. SUFFERS 'TOTAL FAILURE' AGAINST LIBYA IN SIDRA

AU040816 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 86 p 4

[Maksin Bozhilov commentary: "The Failure of Aggression"]

[Text] The political failure of the aggressive U.S. actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a fact. The interruption of the "maneuvers" ahead of schedule and the withdrawal of the American naval armada from the Gulf of Sidra are incontestable confirmations of this fact. They also prove the total absurdity of the American "doctrine of neoglobalism." Washington's attempt to achieve one of its foreign political goals with brutal military force -- namely, the goal of changing the anti-imperialist policy of the Libyan Jamahiriyah -- suffered total failure.

However, the political failure of the aggressive action aimed at the destabilization of Libya is absolutely logical. Despite the fact that a considerable part of the naval forces of the United States was concentrated around the shores of Libya (the 30 ships, among which there are three aircraft carriers with 250 aircraft on board, represent one-tenth of the entire American Navy), this failure could not be prevented.

The premeditated predatory attack is part of the global militarist strategy of the United States which is aimed against the Arab people, as well as against all developing countries. The aggression provoked a drastic deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean, and the sharp reaction against Washington did not hesitate to follow.

The protests against the United States were a surprise for the American ruling circles; they were considerably stronger than people in Washington had anticipated. The overt policy of state terrorism was denounced by the whole world, even by the closest allies of the United States, which have always uncritically followed the military-strategic policy of the United States. Even now they appeal to Washington to stop the conflict. As the Spanish paper EL PAIS wrote, the American Navy is used by the U.S. Government for goals which conform only to its own interests, but by its actions it is likely to provoke dangers which could be much more severe, not only for the United States but also for Italy, Spain, and other countries situated in the Mediterranean basin.

The Security Council convened a special session to discuss the exceptionally tense situation in that area, created as a result of Washington's adventurous policy. In his statement, Ivan Garvalov, the acting permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations, pointed out that the military conflict in the Gulf of Sidra provoked by the Pentagon proves the irresponsible attitude and adventurism of the Amerian Administration, pushed by the extremely dangerous ambition to play the role of a worldwide gendarme, to punish sovereign states which are inconvenient to it both in its immediate geographical vicinity and in areas that are situated at a distance of thousands of kilometers from the U.S. shores. The majority of speakers at this Security Council session expressed their full solidarity with the right of the Libyan people to determine their own destiny and appealed for effective measures against the aggression.

USSR ARMED FORCES DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU161100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] By invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Political Main Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, an official delegation of the USSR Armed Forces led by Army General Aleksey Lizichev, head of the Political Main Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, has arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was met by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Mitko Mitkov; deputy ministers of national defense; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

Writer Speaks on Bureaucracy

AU112036 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 86 p 2

[Speech by Yordan Radichkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union at the 13th BCP Congress in the Section: "Science, Culture, Education" -- date of speech not given]

[Excerpts] Comrades, man is born into this world in order to accomplish something great and beautiful:

To climb the Himalayas, to cross the world's oceans in a small boat, to open the doors of the mysterious universe, and to search for the secrets of the world's creation, to become familiar with love and self-sacrifice! People are born into this world not only for gain, but also for losses! Sometimes even one single loss can be greater and more valuable than all of our gains!

Whatever we may say about life, we should not forget that it is part of us, it is the creation of our own hands, minds, and hearts. This life is our common home, built by ourselves. It is true that this home is not yet quite comfortable, but what can we do! The place where we have made our home is windy, the winds are very strong here. These are the winds that are moving history! Thank God for their existence, thank God, that we live in a mountainous country where the winds are ascending!

However, wherever there are winds, there are also sheltered places! Very often we can observe how numerous people, in seeing that there is too much wind on the top, have gone to look for a sheltered place. It is more comfortable in such places, this is true, but it is also dull.

We have observed how, from day to day, many of us have begun to withdraw into our own selfishness. It is no secret to anyone whatsoever that personal interests frequently prevail over public issues. Some people have begun to raise their own interests above everything else. For such people the ideal has gradually receded and become dim. Instead of building up the common and public ideal many of them have begun to draw advantages from it, and where possible they have tried to transform the public benefit into their personal benefit, to profit as much as they could from life.

In the past we lived in a world that was deprived of material goods, but interesting, full of strange characters, cranks, and eccentrics. I think that from this point of view we have been impoverished. If such people do not exist any more, whom should we writers describe? . . . Once upon a time there were even more madmen! Today it is a great and exceptional event to meet madmen!

. . . I think that all this is leading to quiet boredom!

I also think that there are very few, or at least not enough, personal examples which our people should emulate. We still continue to venerate Vasil Levski, the apostle of freedom, as the loftiest example of ethics. Personally, I have the greatest respect for his purity and virtues . . . Today, under the conditions of a socialist society, I think that more than ever we need lofty examples of morality, and this need is especially urgent as regards youth. The time has become rather businesslike and ordinary, and the examples, in turn, have also become ordinary. Literature and the theater are evolving around the same everyday life, ordinary existence. The efforts of certain poets to revive things by pep-talks were not crowned with success. My youth passed under the sign of many literary heroes and of real life heroes, heroes from Bulgarian revolutionary history. Unfortunately, our literature was unable and is still unable to find the heroes of our time. We continue to exploit the apostles and heroes of our recent revolutionary history who have to carry the burden of serving as models of moral strength.

I also consider it unfortunate that so many administrative leaders have become small lords and half-lords.

This is a bad example. These lords and half-lords are defending with tooth and nail their careers, their chairs, their secretaries, and their drivers, as well as their cars. They are sitting around making demagogic speeches, but they are useless people. They are not suffering from scruples, nor are they sentimental, and they are ready to ignore anything, including their own conscience, their sense of worth, and honor, as long as their career is secured, as long as they may preserve their own positions and little privileges. They love servility and surround themselves with sycophants, thus further corrupting the people around them. Servility is a dangerous disease! Sycophants are alien to the people and remain deaf to the sound of the people's soul. If there is still something valuable in this world, it is in the people's soul, in the deep and impenetrable strata of this treasure, it is in that purest and brightest source from where all come.

Where is the writer's place? We ask ourselves in this case. The writer is working like anybody else, and he participates in public affairs according to his talent. The writer is the spokesman of the people and the people's conscience. He has voluntarily assumed this burden and this is the assignment of his own conscience. This is where we look for our own place and responsibility and in this way we will fulfill the difficult, but joyful tasks we have assumed toward life and our epoch!

Speech by Turkish Area Delegate

AU111129 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 April on page 2 carries the 800-word "Statement of Comrade Olga Zlatanova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Municipal Committee in Borino Village, Smolyan Okrug" an area with a sizeable Turkish minority, at the 13th BCP Congress, on 3 April. Zlatanova speaks about the "fateful revolutionary process of national awareness and class-party, patriotic and international growth of the population during the last 10-15 years, in Smolyan Okrug and Borino village, where I was born." She describes the "clash in her family" in previous years, without elaborating beyond saying that her grandfather, "the former imam of the village," used to demand that she purify herself. "Then I could not find the correct answer. However, now I know and understand better the entire truth about the process which took place in my village and okrug," Zlatanova points out. She describes urbanization activities in her village, stressing "the decisive role of the municipal party committee in educating cadres who can unhesitatingly defend the process without fear of clashes." She speaks about the role of the Komsomol and Pioneer organization "in further expanding and strengthening the process of revival among the children and youth of Borino village." Among the specific activities mentioned by her is "creating conditions for the children from early age to master their native language and be proud of the creativity of Botev, Vazov, Smirnenski, and Vaptsarov."

"The core of our work with the children and youth." Zlatanova states is to further consolidate the socialist way of life, overcome the manifestations of everyday life conservatism, and affiliate them with the achievements of our socialist culture." Other activities in this direction mentioned by her are: "Organizing free time," "consolidating socialist youth rituals," and "gradually introducing Bulgarian popular customs in life." She describes the efforts "to conduct an upcompromising struggle against the anti-Bulgarian propaganda and rumors, unmask bourgeoise nationalism, and Islam fanatism, as well as opposing everything which limits the possibilities of modern growth and development of Borino's young inhabitants."

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

Reaction in U.S.

LD162230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Solecky report]

[Excerpt] Vladimir Solecky, Czechoslovak radio correspondent telephoned from New York about the reaction to the barbarous U.S. air raids against Libya in the United States itself:

People are gradually coming to their senses as news arrives about a considerable number of victims and damage that was caused to the civilian population in Tripoli, about hits on Western embassies and about sharply negative reaction in the world including the majority of Western allies. Gradually they start to think whether the behavior of Reagan's administration will not bring more harm than good to the United States. It is however a fact that in the U.S. Congress even the leadership of the Democratic Party was influenced by the wave of war psychosis and that so far only a few congressmen are voicing their realistic views of the problems resulting for the United States from the brutal use of military force in international relations, including the risk of further escalation of relatiatory terrorist actions against U.S. targets.

Klasnichka Commentary

LD162304 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Commentary by Vaslav Klasnichka]

[Excerpts] A wave of indignation has swept the world following the U.S. air raid on Tripoli and Benghazi in which many civilians were killed, including children and women. What was involved in the air raid was more than an attack on Libya.

In an attempt to justify the bombing of the Libyan cities, President Reagan tried to present an act of barbarism and a crime against humanity as America's great victory. The current wave of protest demonstrations worldwide shows something different, namely the realization that having sparked the fire of conflict in the Mediterranean, President Reagan may well order a similar action against Nicaragua or an African country, and that he may go as far as to order a nuclear strike, pushing the world into an abyss of nuclear war. The U.S. aggression against Libya has revealed the cynical mentality of U.S. foreign policy as well as the imprudence and lack of sound reasoning of the Reagan administration. It has proved that in the pursuit of its imperial interests, the United States can go as far as to ignore its own allies. Western Europe was shocked at this demonstration of utter disrespect for the opinion of the EEC foreign ministers, who met in The Hague on the eve of the U.S. attack on Libya. Fears are being expressed at the possible implications of the U.S. aggression in the context of international relations, particularly at its long-term impact on the Soviet-American relationship.

There is no doubt that the immediate effect is profoundly negative. Although Secretary of State Shultz declared that the attack on Libya was not aimed against the Soviet Union, the opposite is true. Washington could not but be aware of the fact that under the circumstances that would emerge after its aggression, the planned meeting between the Soviet and American top diplomats would be impossible.

The Soviet Union has indeed canceled it, which means that the prospects of the next Soviet-American summit are strongly in doubt. The main and immediate objective of Washington's aggressive policy is to gradually liquidate all progressive regimes in Africa, Asia and Latin America. At present, Libya is the target, and more specifically its leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Both President Reagan and his secretary of state made it clear that attacks on Libya would continue if considered necessary, irrespective of possible consequences

Armed intervention has long been a tool of U.S. foreign policy. Official statistics say the United States has used military force on more than 200 occasions since 1945.

A clear parallel is now apparent between President Reagan's approach to Nicaragua and that to Vietnam 2 decades ago. The fact that the congressional vote on aid for Nicaraguan Contras is being compared with the Tonkin resolution vote is not incidental. The list of U.S. crimes against sovereign states now carries another name -- Libya.

Western Reaction

LD162001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Commentary by editor Antonin Kostka]

[Text] The criminal air raids by the United States against the Libyan civilian population has aroused a very complicated reaction among Washington's West European allies. Next to the shared universal indignation over the groundless murder of the innocent inhabitants of a small country, not excluding women, old people, and children, the European public is concerned about many other things and warning circumstances. In particular, they fear possible retaliatory actions against U.S. installations on their territory, and this fear is reinforced by exceptional security measures and by a deliberately spread psychosis. However, this fear is reflected on a quite different level than that envisioned by the manipulators of public opinion. More and more people in the West are forced to ask themselves the inevitable question: If Prime Minister Thatcher gave consent for the use of bases on British territory so recklessly and without consulting Parliament, what guarantee is there that with the same recklessness she or the prime minister of the government of any NATO country would not consent to even more dangerous actions? What, actually, are the legal rights of the British, West German, or other governments toward the U.S. bases on their territory? Do they have any rights?

These concerns are fully justified because the U.S. anti-Libyan actions have shown clearly Washington's real attitude toward its own allies, how masterfully and contemptuously it ignores their views, and how in spite of their clearly expressed will it ruthlessly imposes its own. This is a matter of grave concern today, after the raids against Libya, because this barbarous behavior by the U.S. Administration, which is in open contradiction with international law, the UN Charter, and the principles of human rights, shows that this administration is still thinking in terms that belong to the past, to at least the era of colonialism and its penalizing crusades. It is a horrific thought that it could take a decision to use nuclear weapons on the same basis.

This sort of reasoning leads to one conclusion only: The United States is an extremely dangerous and incalculable ally. Alliance with the United States is like putting a madman next to a barrel of gunpowder.

And these is another very vexatious and alarming matter: connections. The superpower which, for a second time, marred the nuclear test moratorium and prospects fro the eradication of medium-range missiles in Europe; the superpower which appropriates the richess of the sea in international waters and lays claim to making outer space its own military polygon -- this superpower has been revealed by its irresponsible actions of state terrorism as a basic enemy of peace. The actions against Libya are only the tip of an iceberg of that extremely dangerous policy which is directed at devaluation of all the results of detente achieved so far, at destabilization of peace, and at deepening confrontation in the name of Washington's hegemonic goals.

In this situation the people of the allied countries justifiably ask: Does the passive disagreement and reservations, expressed in a very roundabout way, of their governments against the U.S. behavior match the seriousness of the situation? Are they sufficient guarantee against being dragged into much more dangerous adventures?

STROUGAL, HUSAK MEET WITH PREMIER MESSNER

LD152314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Here is a report from Czechoslovakia on Premier Messner's visit there: Aleksandr Lubanski speaking from Prague. The visit of Polish guests here is proceeding in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

This morning a meeting between Premier Zbigniew Messner and Premier Lubomir Strougal was held in the seat of the Council of Ministers. This was the next opportunity for exchanging views, both in the sphere of bilateral relations and on international issues, especially in the situation of U.S. aggression against Libya.

Before noon, Premier Zbigniew Messner was received at Prague Castle by Gusta Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ. Next, Polish guests toured Prague. In the afternoon, Premier Zbigniew Messner will meet Czechoslovak journalists and foreign correspondents accredited in Prague. The interest in the conference is great, because the Prague visit by the Polish premier is of international importance.

Messner Departs

LD152316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has ended a 2-day official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. On the last day of his visit to Prague he was received by President Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ, and held talks with Premier Lubomir Strougal. They discussed current international problems and the possibility for further intensification of Polish-Czechoslovak relations. In the afternoon, Zbigniew Messner, left Prague for Warsaw.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 11TH SED CONGRESS

More on Gorbachev Arrival

LD161812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0910 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 16 Apr (ADN) -- A CPSU delegation headed by the general secretary of the Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, arrived in Berlin on Wednesday to take part in the 11th SED Congress. Mikhail Gorbachev, who is accompanied by his wife Raisa, was welcomed fraternally at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker. Other members of the party leadership were present at the welcome.

Other members of the CPSU delegation are Vadim Medvedev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Karl Vaino, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party; Vladimir Tikhomirov, CPSU Central Committee member and turner in the Moscow "Vladimir Ilich" electromechanical works; Konstantin Frolov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and vice president of the USSR Academy of Science; and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, CPSU Central Committee member and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR.

The special Aeroflot aircraft landed at 1035 at the airport which was decorated with the GDR national flags and the flags of the international workers movement. Erich Honecker waited for Mikhail Gorbachev at the steps. Both party leaders embraced fraternally. After a cordial welcome, Erich Honecker said that we are exceedingly happy to welcome you to the party congress in Berlin. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed thanks for the reception. Girls and boys from the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization presented the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and his wife with flowers. Then Erich Honecker cordially shook hands with Raisa Gorbachev and the members of the delegation.

Present to welcome the Soviet guests were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Horst Sindermann, Willi Stoph, Harry Tisch, Werner Eberlein, Inge Lange, Siegfried Lorenz, Gerhard Mueller, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walede. Also present were the members of the SED Central Committee, Herbert Krolikowski and Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department in the Central Committee, and Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

Present at the arrival of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee were Army General Petr Lushev, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, [GSFG]; Lieutenant General Nikolay Molseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the GSFG; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty to the GDR National People's Army; as well as other high-ranking military people and diplomats from the Soviet Embassy. After the welcome Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev posed for a welcoming photo for the numerous representatives from the international press.

On arrival at Niederschoenhausen Palace, the residence of the SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker once again welcomed his guest, Raisa Gorbachev and the members of the CPSU delegation most cordially. He presented Mikhail Gorbachev with a photo album and other contemporary documents about the visit of a CPSU Central Committee delegation in May-June 1966 to study the SED's leadership work. Mikhail Gorbachev was a member of that delegation in his position at that time as head of the department for party organization work of the Stavropol regional CPSU committee.

The documents show the visit of the delegation to Berlin, Dresden, Cottbus, Golssen, Hoyerswerda, and Potsdam. Mikhail Gorbachev considered this "successful surprise," as he said, to be a good sign of our everlasting friendship.

Honors Thaelmann Memory

LD161814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Together with Erich Honecker, Mikhail Gorbachev paid tribute this morning during the drive from Berlin-Schoenefeld airport to his residence, Niederschoenhausen Palace, to the outstanding leader of the German workers movement, Ernst Thaelmann, on his 100th birthday. The CPSU secretary general laid a wreath at the memorial in the Ernst Thaelmann Park, which was ceremoniously inaugurated on the previous day.

On arriving at the new housing and recreation area in the Berlin workers quarter of Prenzlauer Berg, rich in tradition, both party leaders were welcomed with cheers and much applause by members of the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization, by Lenin Pioneers and citizens. Mikhail Gorbachev then took the opportunity together with Erich Honecker and the creator of the Thaelmann memorial, Lev Kerbel, to inspect some of the attractive park. They had many cordial meetings with young people and workers.

Tours East Berlin

LD161857 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the members of the CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress this afternoon went on a tour of Berlin. They were escorted by members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary, and Guenter Schabowski; as well as by the mayor of Berlin, Erhard Krack, and other personages. They went sightseeing and visited cultural centers and new residential areas.

Their first stop was a visit to soldiers and officers of the GDR state border with West Berlin at Brandenburg Gate. Afterward they attended an organ concert at Schauspielhaus in the Platz der Akademie. After driving through Marzahn, the largest Berlin borough with the largest number of children, they visited Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen.

Mayor Krack told the Soviet visitors that between 1981 and 1985, 119,030 dwellings were built or modernized to improve housing conditions for 322,000 Berliners. The 1986-90 plan provides for the building of another 166,000 dwellings so that 440,000 residents would be rehoused in newly built or refurbished dwellings.

Mikhail Gorbachev summed up his impressions when he said: I have seen and experienced many interesting things today and listened to many clever ideas. For that I am very grateful. Berlin is truly a worthy metropolis of the Socialist GDR. Your great building achievements have greatly impressed me. Good conditions have indeed been created for Berliners. I was struck by your nice sense of history. A true feeling for your country can be sensed. Your sense of history, which a people cannot develop without, is impressive.

Mikhail Gorbachev signed the visitors book of the city commandant at the GER state border with West Berlin. He paid tribute to the important mission of the men and officers in securing the border. Their service is a point of honor, he added. The brotherhood-in-arms between the Soviet Army and the National People's Army, between the Armed Forces of both states, is indestructible. There is no doubt about that, he said.

The next stop was the Platz der Akademie. In recent years, the CPSU general secretary was told, one of the finest architectural ensembles in Europe had been restored -- the French cathedral, the Schauspielhaus and Platz der Akademie -- in the heart of Berlin, which will celebrate its 750th anniversary next year. In the large concert hall of the Schauspielhaus, the visitors heard a recital of Johann Sebastian Bach's Fantasia and improvisations of Russian folk songs.

The tour continued with a drive along Leipziger Strasse with its apartment blocks and shops and businesses. They passed the Nikolay Quarter, the core of old Berlin. The visitors were impressed by the careful reconstruction of historic buildings. At the Marx-Engels forum, Mikhail Gorbahcev and his party left their coaches. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee walked through the park toward the monument for Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, unveiled by Erich Honecker on 4 April, and laid flowers at the foot of the bronze statue.

After touring Marzahn, the party reached Hohenschoenhausen in the early evening, where Erich Honecker laid the foundation stone for the new residential area 2 years ago. A few days ago, the first 12 housing complexes were handed over to the tenants. A total of 20,000 residents have been rehoused in 5,637 dwellings. Afterward, the Soviet visitors returned to their residence.

CPCZ Delegation Arrives

LD162301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- The following arrived in the capital of the GDR on Wednesday morning at the invitation of the SED Central Committee to attend the 11th SED Congress:

The delegation of the CPCZ headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Vaclav Sipek, member of the Central Committee, leading secretary of the North Bohemian region and Pavel Sadovsky, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the GDR.

The guests were welcomed by the member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee Secretary Egon Krenz.

SRV Delegation Arrives

LD141424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- The following arrived today in the GDR capital to take part in the 11th SED Congress at the invitation of the SED Central Committee:

The delegation from the Vietnam Communist Party, led by Chu Huy Man, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau, and vice chairman of the Council of State. It includes Nguyen Van Trong, deputy director of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee, and Tran Hoai Nam, SRV ambassador to the GDR.

The guests were greeted by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

MSZMP Delegation Arrives

LD162104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the following arrived in the GDR capital today to attend the 11th SED Congress:

The delegation of the MSZMP led by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Central Committee Politburo, director general of the Institute of Social Sciences at the Central Committee. The delegation includes Robert Burgert, member of the Central Committee, director general of the Babolna agricultural combine; and Istvan Roska, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

The guests were welcomed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

BCP Delegation Arrives

LD162051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- At the invitation of the SED Central Committee the following arrived in the GDR capital on Wednesday to attend the 11th SED Congress:

The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It consists of Dimitur Dimitrov, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Tolbukhin area committee and Vulcho Naidenov Lenov, Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR.

The guests were welcomed by Werner Jarowsinky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

PZPR Delegation Arrives

LD162153 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- The PZPR delegation arrived in the GDR capital today to attend the 11th SED Congress at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation is led by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and includes Zofia Grzyb, member of the Politburo; Boguslaw Ferensztajn, candidate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Katowice; and Janusz Obodowski, Polish ambassador to the GDR. They were welcomed by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Cuban Delegation Arrives

LD162101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- At the invitation of the SED Central Committee the following arrived in the GDR capital on Wednesday to attend the 11th SED Congress:

The delegation of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee. It consists of Miguel Rodriguez Diaz, candidate of the Central Committee and second secretary of the special district executive of the Isle of Youth, Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cuba to the GDR, as well as Oscar Martinez Cordoves, staff member of the International Relations department of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

PLO Delegation Arrives

LD162208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- The following arrived in the GDR capital on Wednesday to take part in the 11th SED Congress at the invitation of the SED Central Committee:

The PLO delegation, led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian Revolution. It includes 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu 'Ali, chairman of Samed [Palestinian Martyred Workers Society] and president of the PLO-GDR Friendship Society; Fahd Sulayman, Political Bureau member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Ahmad Najm, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF); and Dr Isam Kamil Salim, PLO ambassador to the GDR.

The guests were welcomed by Werner Eberlein, candidate Politburo member of the SED Central Committee.

LCY Delegation Arrives

LD162134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation to the 11th SED Congress, led by Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Berlin today. Also in the delegation are Hisen Ramadani, member of the LCY Central Committee and Ljubomir Majeric, SFRY ambassador to the GDR.

At Berlin-Schonefeld Airport the delegation was greeted by Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Politburo and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo.

U.S. MILITARY ACTION AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

LD161848 Budapest In English to Europe 1050 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Text] All the Hungarian dailies give prominince to the American bombing raid of Libyan cities, carrying pictures of the destroyed houses of civilians, and discussing feared international response. In their commentaries, the Hungarian papers sharply condemn the American move, describing it as totally unjustifiable. In its editorial, NEPSZABADSAG, the central daily, points out: After Grenada and Lebanon, there is nothing new about the Reagan administration using local military intervention as an integral part of its global policy.

But general consternation, the paper points out, follows the [word indistinct] of Washington, as it shakes off international criticism, ignores the stand of rejection, and overlooks warnings to exercise restraint, showing at the same time a lack of responsibility in toying with the risk of global conflict. NEPSZABADSAG recalls that Libya had expressed its readiness for talks, the same was as Nicaragua had, but in both cases the United States chose to use force instead.

NEPSZAVA, the trade union daily, in its editorial, expresses regret over violence taking the place of (?placation) and arguments, and the paper adds: once again the United States chose to play the role of the sheriff of the world.

World Opinions Divided

LD162129 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In most of the world's capitals, the U.S. action has been condemned. Opinions are divided, even within the official circles of the NATO countries.

Yesterday evening, the British people, protesting in front of the prime minister's office, most likely gave Prime Minister Thatcher only a taste of how public opinion felt upon seeing the TV reports from Tripoli. According to this morning's public opinion poll of BBC Television, 67 percent of the British condemn the U.S. aggression, and disapprove of the British support of it. At this moment, the debate, interspersed with stormy protests, is still taking place in the British House of Commons, in which the MP's, including those of the government's party, are demanding an explanation: Why did the prime minister make Britain, as some have worded it, Washington's accomplice in this military adventure?

Kocsis Commentary

LD162147 Budapest in English to Europe 200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Aniko Kocsis commentary]

[Text] The American air strike against Libya caused worldwide shock. As a result, the Soviet Union has called off the Soviet-American foreign ministerial talks planned for May. The Hungarian Government has also expressed its concern over the event. For the "International Newsroom", Aniko Kocsis comments:

It would seem that the American air strike against Libya was preplanned in every detail, and its timing was also notable. The attack was carried out during peak television viewing time, as if it had been part of the plan that as many people in the United States as possible should be informed of the event, demonstrating [words indistinct]. President Reagan's televised address to the nation was also up to the requirements of the media. Its logic was (?rather in the spirit of) a popular feature, in its glorifying the cause of power. In an effort to explain the attack, President Reagan claimed that Libya had been punished for its last involvement in the bomb attack on a West German discotheque, in which an American soldier was killed.

The air strike against Libya is in line with the efforts of the American Administration to gain world supremacy. But the policy is, to say the least, controversial. The United States considers only its own interests, and the rest of the world can be duly critical of this attitude.

The countries of the world naturally expect a more responsible approach towards them from one of the major powers. The attack against Libya will certainly have an unfavorable impact on Soviet-American relations at a time when, after a diffuclut period, there had been a certain improvement in this sphere. Added to that, the American strike against Libya has increased tension in the region, and could endanger peace, not only in that part of the world.

On its part, the United States seems to have totally ignored the views and interests of its allies. For example, some hours before the attack, the Common Market foreign ministers warned that the conflict between the United States and Libya should be settled through peaceful negotiation. They were naturally well aware that a possible military confrontation in the Mediterranean would endanger their security and could lead to undesirable consequences.

The statements by the Western and socialist countries after the attack were unanimously of the view that terrorism cannot be curbed by terrorism on a state level. The majority of the world's public opinion does not accept the Washington argument, which is in the spirit of popular movies, and tends to see the attack against Libya as an irresponsible adventure rather than an act of heroism.

BRIEFS

WATER MANAGEMENT PACT WITH CSSR -- Hungary -- Talks between Czechoslovak and Hungarian specialists in water management have ended in Gyor with the signing of a protocol. According to the concluded agreements, the water management organizations of both countries will build into the canalization of the Danube 25,000 cubic meters of stone and will carry out the excavation of a ford in its flow. The Czechoslovak and Hungarian water management workers have further noted with satisfaction that they managed to complete the canalization works on a dangerous turn of the Danube at (Abagyamero), which is among the most difficult sections of navigation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 12 Apr 86 LD]

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ACTIONS IN LIBYA

Orzechowski Condemnation

LD161818 Warsaw PAP in English 0059 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, April 15: At a press conference after the conclusion of the inaugural session, Minister Orzechowski said that the Stockholm conference was particularly close to Poland not only because it was being held in the neighbouring and freindly Sweden but also because during the CSCE meeting in Madrid Poland had made great efforts to make it take place. Poland is deeply attached to the CSCE process, the important part of which is the Sockholm conference, Orzechowski said. It is in the interest of all the European countries to prevent the Stockholm conference from going down to posterity as a meeting of unfulfilled hopes and unused chances.

Answering questions, minister Orzechowski expressed his hope that the conference would complete its task in time before the autumn meeting of the states-participants in the CSCE in Vienna which, among other things, will assess its outcome and make decisions on further negotiations.

Minister Orzechowski described the U.S. acts against Libya as a road leading to the abyss. This is an attempt to set the reverse gear in the process of building confidence and security, to which the bombs dropped on the innocent people of Libya cannot contribute by any means. Poland, which is against any form of terrorism, can by no means come to terms with the state terrorism, Orzechowski said.

Also today, Minister Orzechowski met with Sweden's Foreign Minister Sten Andersson to exchange views on the current international issues with particular regard to the CSCE process and the necessity to speed up the work of the Stockholm Conference. The two ministers expressed their concern and regret at the recent developments in the Mediterranean Sea. Voicing satisfaction at the present state of bilateral relations, the ministers stated that there were many more possibilities for their further comprehensive development. They also came out in favour of elevating the political dialogue to a higher level.

PAP Scores 'Arrogance'

LD162025 Warsaw PAP in English 1745 GMT 16 Apr 86

[By PAP military commentator Lieutenant Colonel Stanislaw Masztanowicz]

[Text] Warsaw, April 16 -- The U.S. committed aggression, another one in its history, against a sovereign state located thousands of kilometers from America. While giving the order to start these terrorist actions, President Reagan should have anticipated (and he could, too) that American missiles would kill civilians, including women and children. He could, and he should have anticipated, although he might not have wanted to, that in this way he would find himself among perpetrators of acts of terror, only draped in state majesty.

The assumption guided the planners who sent the F-111 planes against Libya was not only to attack targets located on teh Jamahiriyah's territory. There also was a more general target, a more significant one. The aggression against Libya was supposed to make many states from various regions of the world aware that any disobedience to the dictate of the U.S. might result in similar measures.

The arrogance of the Washington administration has gone so far that it takes advantage of its allies' territories without their consent.

The point is to implement in practice the doctrine of neoglobalism, to brutally blackmail the states which, being thousands of kilometres distant from American air force bases, would like to believe they are free to pursue their policies independently from the U.S., that the curtain of distance makes them safe.

Effect on Allies Questioned

LD162010 Warsaw PAP in English 1644 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Allies or Satellites? (by PAP journalist)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 16: The act of aggression against Libya committed under personal patronage of President Reagan irresistibly provokes reflection on the character of relations between the U.S. and its allies. On various gala occasions they are said to be based on full brotherhood, close consultations, mutual respect, taking into account the stand of partners. None of these were confirmed in case of the American aggression on Libya. The Americans not only did not notify their allies in advance, but deliberately concealed their aggressive plans towards Libya.

This time, irresponsible and dangerous for the world peace consequences of the arrogant attitude towards allies might prove even more serious than in the case of Grenada.

This full justifies a conclusion that the U.S. will equally unceremoniously treat its allies who declared their cooperation in the star wars programme. Washington reserved for them the role of mechanical executors of American armament plans in outer space who will silently, if not approvingly, watch Reagan torpedo all Soviet initiatives of disarmament and detente. Is it allies' servility, or satellites' compliance?

ZSL Protests

LD162242 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium has expressed resolute protest and indignation at the barbarian raids of the U.S. Air Force against Libya.

Libyan Envoy Statement

LD161806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] In connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya, a press conference for Polish and foreign journalists was held in the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Warsaw. Sulayman al-'Uraybi, the secretary of the bureau, stated that, contrary to the statement of the U.S. Government that the aim of the attack was military targets only, first and foremost, it was residential districts, schools, hospitals, and among them a center for handicapped people in Benghazi which were destroyed. There are many civilian casualties.

According to the United States, the reason for the attack was support given by Libya to international terrorism. But, the secretary said, the United Nations Organisation resolutions on violating international laws and norms do not concern Libya. Vietnam, Nicaragua, and Grenada are examples of the aggressive policy of the United States. Libya has become another target for attack.

Sulayman al-'Uraybi highly assessed the stand of the socialist states, and particularly the decision of the USSR to call off the meeting of the foreign ministers of that country and the United States. He thanked the Polish nation and Government for their friendship and support.

The journalists who were attending were handed a statement of the People's Bureau of the Jamahiriyah. It states among other things that the American aggression has been the result of support given by Libya to national liberation movements in the world and the result of its battle against American hegemony. The People's Bureau for Contacts with Aboard has published a statement in which it gives information about support given by some Western states to the United States. The document calls on the Arab nation to struggle against American imperialism. Libya, the statement says, will defend itself against the aggression with all its strength and means.

LIBYAN DIPLOMAT GRATEFUL FOR POLISH SUPPORT

LD161044 Warsaw PAP in English 0927 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 16 -- The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today interviewed a member of the People's Committee for Consular Affairs at the Libyan People's Bureau in Warsaw Ahmed A. Bukhreis. The paper quoted him as saying in part:

"The American aggression is an unequivocal manifestation of state terrorism. The Americans' choice of civilian population and air defences, the latter obviously meant for self-defence, as targets for their attacks, shows that they are bent to destroy the Libyan people and all that has been created after the revolution, abolish people's rule in Libya and establish themselves in this strategic point of the Middle East.

"But the Libyan nation is fully determined to defend its sovereignty, independence, and right to progressive development with no foreign interference. The Libyans are grateful to the Polish nation and all the socialist states for their solidarity and support at this difficult moment for the Libyan people," the diplomat told the paper.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON U.S. 'VIOLATION' OF SOVIET WATERS

AU041040 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29-31 Mar 86 p 3

["Own Correspondence From Moscow" by Waldemar Mickiewicz: "Peaceful Passage, American Style"]

[Text] When the Soviet Union issued a firm, but short and surprisingly restrained communique about a violation by American warships of the USSR state border south of the Crimean Peninsula, it was immediately clear that this was a serious incident. After all, human memory has preserved similar events "organized near the Soviet borders, like the famous business with the U-2 aircraft at the beginning of the sixties, or the recent tragedy of the South Korean aircraft that was sent into Soviet tragedy of the South Korean aircraft that was sent into Soviet airspace in a region with strategic military bases.

The seriousness became even clearer when details of the Black Sea incident began to emerge. One can reconstruct the incident on the basis of Soviet writings as follows: on 10 March, the Soviet patrol ship Ladniy, commanded by Captain Second Class P. Zhuravlev, discovered two U.S. warships that had sailed through the Bosphorus and entered the Black Sea. He of course reported this, and received orders to continue observation. The American missile-carrying cruiser Yorktown and the destroyer Caron were sailing northeast. The Soviet ship Ladniy trailed them and kept them under constant observation.

"On more than one occasion, ships of the U.S. war fleet have entered the Black Sea and conducted intelligence activity," said Admiral V. Chernavin, deputy minister of defense, to an IZVESTIYA reporter. But this time they behaved particularly boldly: On 13 March, at 1111, the cruiser Yorktown and the accompanying destroyer Caron violated the USSR state border and entered an area south of the Crimean Peninsula."

"Despite the warning from the Soviet side that they had crossed the USSR border (the ships' commanders acknowledged the warnings), they continued on the same course. Ships of the border service of the USSR Committee for State Security [KGB] then sailed to the area of the incident, and fleet combat aircraft were launched. The order was given to place fleet storm troops on combat alert. I believe the commanders of the American ships realized the seriousness of the emerging situation and understood that their further presence in our territorial waters could lead to serious consequences. At 1332, the Americans left USSR territorial waters. They had spent over 2 hours there."

Later, the Soviet press, quoting BTA, reported that on 16 March the American ships also entered Bulgarian waters on the Black Sea. A TASS report carried the text of a protest note from Sofia stressing that it was the fourth time in the past 2 years that the Americans had violated the Bulgarian border on the Black Sea.

One more "detail" published in Krasnaya Zvezda, among other places, is also interesting: After its Black Sea trip, the cruiser Yorktown found itself among the powerful American armada of over 40 warships conducting provocative maneuvers off the Libyan coast.

The first Soviet reaction to the Black Sea incident was firm, but forthright and "restrained," as they say in Moscow. The Foreign Ministry handed the American ambassador a protest note demanding a halt to similar provocative actions. Political observers in Moscow have described this attitude unequivocally as an expression of the USSR's aim to preserve the "spirit of Geneva" which requires, just as world public opinion does, this very same restraint by the superpowers in their mutual relations. Adm Chernavin said that the "temperature was kept down" during the incident, as well as in the reactions toward it.

Nevertheless, one can see that the U.S. Black Sea provocation is beginning to acquire a specific meaning which possesses a deeper political sense. For it is becoming increasingly clear that it was merely a link in a longer chain of disturbing moves by Washington. It has attracted the attention of the Soviet press and ordinary Soviet people who are not at all specialists in politics. Let us remember that the incident occurred on 13 March, and then again on 16 March off the Bulgarian coast. Before that, Washington had wrongly demanded a reduction in the personnel of the UN missions of some socialist states. Recently and, as it turns out, hurriedly, the United States detonated another nuclear explosion regarded as nothing but a demonstrative questioning of the possibilities of reaching an accord on banning nuclear tests. And at the time of writing this article, a provocation is taking place near the borders of Libya.

It is in this context that the Black Sea incident is beginning to appear to the Soviet public and in PRAVDA's review of international problems. People here remember the famous letter to the President which "advised" him not to make any concessions in Geneva. They also remember that a battle for the 1987 budget is being waged in the United States.

Against the background of the latest moves by the American Administration, as well as considerations like the ones quoted by TASS in the above-mentioned material, the American explanation that the Black Sea incident was a "peaceful passage" permitted by international and Soviet law is viewed with nothing but irony. In a statement for IZVESTIYA, Admiral Chernavin said that the cruiser had missiles, and in addition that "everyone who sails on the sea knows that foreign warships may only cross USSR territorial waters along coastal routes set by the Soviet Government.... There are no such routes at all in the Black Sea near the Soviet coast."

The following fact illustrates the way "peaceful passage" is interpreted. As we know, there are 12 million nautical miles of coastal water zones, and the American ships were 6 miles off the USSR coast, as the American defense department spokesman has himself admitted. It is understandable that the American explanation of this event as not provocative but simply "harmless" is not being treated seriously. Also understandable is V. Chernavin's statement, referring, by the way, to American press articles, according to which "one of the purposes of this earlier planned action was to gather intelligence on the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces."

VICE PREMIER GWIAZDA ON RELATIONS WITH CSSR

LD162238 Warsaw PAP in English 0433 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 15: Referring to talks held by Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner during his official visit to Czechoslovakia, member of Polish delegation Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, in a statement for PAP, stressed both the positive assessment of economic relations formulated by the prime ministers of both countries and the concordance of stands on the possibilities and the need to further develop them.

Both prime ministers emphasized that the implementation of decisions made during the official visit of friendship to Poland by the Czechoslovak party-state delegation in 1983 stepped up, in an all-round way, cooperation in economy, science and technology, and sped up the rise in Polish-Czechoslovak commodity exchange. As a result, Czechoslovakia became Poland's second largest trading partner after the USSR.

During the talks, both sides agreed to increase the supplies of Czechoslovak commodities to Poland by 30 million rubles as part of a credit given to Poland to uphold the potential to produce sulphur.

Gwiacza stressed that Polish-Czechoslovak bilateral economic relations for the coming years are well directed and programmed and obligations of both sides are specified in agreements and accords reached by the two sides. Progress in specialization and coproduction will be attained at first by the consistent implementation of the decisions, positively assessed by both premiers, of the 22nd session of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Cooperation in Economy, Science and Technology to extend the validity of 19 agreements binding till 1985 and by the signing of 28 new agreements.

LE MONDE REPORTS SENTENCES ON POLISH DISSIDENTS

PM151838 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Apr 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "An 'Exemplary' Prisoner]

[Text] Henryk Wujec, who was one of the most active members of the Workers Defense Committee [KOR] and who spent nearly 3 years in prison without trial after the proclamation of martial law, was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment by a court in Warsaw on 8 April as a result of an appeal. It was his participation in a counter-march on 1 May 1985, separate from the "official" march, which motivated this sentence. The sentence was handed down last May, and is about to be applied, after appeal, on the eve of the forthcoming 1 May ceremonies....

The "exemplary" nature of this legal decision is therefore obvious, especially since it concerns a man respected for his courage, especially in the days of the KOR and who, since his release, has spared no effort to defend political prisoners.

For about 2 years the authorities' tactics have been to choose a few well-known former political prisoners who have been "amnestied" from among the participants in unofficial marches and to put them on trial. There were around 10,000 participants in this counter-demonstration on 1 May 1985 in Warsaw, which dispersed without incident, and Mr Wujec was identified from police photographs. His appeal was heard while he was having surgery in hospital.

Several other sentences were passed on Solidarity supporters recently: Two Gdynia workers were summarily sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for possession of several copies of a clandestine newspaper. In Bialogard, in the north of the country, three sisters, Anna, Grazyna, and Krystyna Sztark were each sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and a large fine for trying to stop the police from arresting a "demonstrator" on 31 August who was himself sentenced to 13 months imprisonment.

In addition administrative chiefs denied that Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, one of the main national Solidarity leaders, had been badly beaten in prison, but admitted that it had been necessary to "resort to force" to put him in solitary confinement. Mr Frasyniuk, who is regarded as a recalcitrant prisoner, is subjected to very harsh treatment and regularly deprived of visits, because he refuses to submit to a body search carried out in conditions he regards as particularly degrading.

Cardinal Glemp in Paris

Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp, who arrived in Paris on Friday 11 April for a 10-day pastoral visit to France, was the guest on French television channel 2 the same evening, and was questioned in particular on the position of political prisoners in Poland. With regard to Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Cardinal Glemp simply said that reports on the prisoner's state of health had been "exaggerated." As for Bogdan Lis, whose name was also mentioned by the channel 2 journalist, the primate said that he had no particular information. He did not add anything about political prisoners.

In reply to another question, the primate said that Solidarity "exists as an ideal deeply rooted in the population," and no longer as a trade union. With regard to the role at present played by the church in public life, the primate explained that it was trying to encourage increased morality in society, for instance by combatting alcholoism and drugs, and that cooperation with the state was possible for such objectives.

Questioned more generally on the development of the situation in his country, the primate briefly replied that this development was rather slow and that progress should be measured by the yardstick of what progress can be achieved in the socialist countries.

The primate also expressed his gratitude to Jacques Chirac for what he has done to help Poland. Cardinal Glemp was due to be received at City Hall on Saturday by the prime minister and mayor of Paris, with whom he has already met twice in the past. The primate is also due to be received by President Francois Mitterrand, probably on Monday 14 April before his departure for various French provinces where Polish communities are established. Meanwhile he will celebrate a mass in Notre Dame de Paris jointly with Cardinal Lustiger, archbishop of Paris.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS WITH SWEDISH COUNTERPART

LD161822 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Orzechowski had a meeting this afternoon with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson. They exchanged views on the current international situation, the development of the CSCE process, and the results of the Stockholm conference. On the way to the Stockholm conference, Minister Orzechowski also laid flowers on Olof Palme's grave.

LEADERSHIP APPEARANCES FOR 7-13 APRIL

LD140220 [Editorial Report] Polish media monitored at London Bureau have reported the following leadership appearances during the week of 7-13 April 1986.

Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1730 GMT on 7 April reports that PZPR secretaries Jan Glowczyk and Marian Wozniak "attended a pre-congress conference devoted to the election of a delegate to the 10th PZPR Congress." The same newscast reports that PZPR Secretary Stanislaw Kalkus attended a similar conference at the Runotex factory; that PZPR Secretary Zbigniew Michalek attended a like conference in Lukowo, previously meeting with party members in Szczygly Dolne; and that PZPR Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak attended a pre-congress meeting in Warsaw's Nowotki enterprise.

PZPR Politburo member "Tadeusz Porebski yesterday decorated the Wrozamet domestic heating works in Wroclaw with the Order of the Banner of Labor conferred by the Council of State," according to Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0100 GMT on 13 April 1986.

In Warsaw, also on 12 April, "Political Bureau member and PUWP Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek received here member of the leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and commander of the People's Army of Syria General M.J. al-'Ali on visit to Poland now," according to Warsaw PAP in English at 1429 GMT on 13 April 1986. "Czyrek briefed the Syrian guest on key issues of the socio-economic situation in Poland and the most significant party activities prior to the 10th PUWP congress. The sides also discussed crucial issues of the international situation, including the Middle East. They pointed to dangerous activities by leading forces of imperialism which aggravate the situation and complicate settlement of key problems in Middle East and the Mediterranean. Minister al-'Ali voiced his recognition for the effective measures by the Polish leadership aimed at overcoming current difficulties. He stressed Syria's interest in developing Polish-Syrian economic and cultural cooperation and international contacts."

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON REACTION TO LIBYA SITUATION

AU171021 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, last night took the floor on Libyan television firmly condemning the aggression committed by the United States against his country and the complicity of the Government of Great Britain. The leaders of the Arab countries, he stated, addressed him on their own initiative proposing the convening of an extraordinary conference of the heads of state and government of the Arab countries to discuss the assistance that can be granted to the Libyan people to reject the U.S. aggression. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced that this conference could take place in the coming days.

GNA Letters to U.S. Congress

AU161935 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] All our people fully support and highly value the new firm and constructive initiative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, namely the message sent to the U.S. President in connection with the particularly serious situation in the Mediterranean as a result of military actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. All the Romanian people ardently wish that, in the current international circumstances, everything possible should be done to eliminate force and the threat of force from relations between states and to resolve contentious problems through peaceful and negotiated means alone, in the spirit of respect for the principles of relations among sovereign and independent states, international law, and each people's sacred right to freely decide their own destiny.

In the spirit of the consistent policy of peace and cooperation promoted by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] sent a letter to Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. On behalf of all deputies and expressing the sentiments of all our people, the GNA appeals to all members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to make use of their prerogatives and ensure that necessary steps are taken to avoid a repetition of such actions and to prevent the further aggravation of the particularly tense situation in that region and the entire world. The GNA Bureau and the Romanian deputies reiterate the hope -- which was recently expressed in the Declaration of the GNA of the SR of Romania in connection with the International Year of Peace, a declaration which was circulated as an official document at the United Nations and sent to all parliaments in the world -- that reason will triumph and that all differences, including the problems between the United States and Libya, can and must be resolved through negotiations alone, by completely eliminating the use or threat of force. In the spirit of the policy of peace and understanding consistently promoted by Romania and its president Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian deputies are firmly determined to contribute, through all parliamentary means, to reducing international tension, creating a climate of understanding and cooperation, and ensuring the supreme right of nations to life, peace, and a free and dignified existence.

A similar letter was sent to George Bush, president of the Senate of the U.S. Congress.

Taking note of the U.S. military action against Libya, a sovereign and independent state -- the letter addressed by the GNA Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation to Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress, reads: the deputies of this GNA commission believe that such a manifestation of the policy of force again proves that this action is incompatible with the rules of behavior in relations among states and that it violates the norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter, something which can have countless dangerous consequences. The letter appeals to all members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress to take steps to bring about a halt to all military actions that can lead to a further aggravation of the already disquieting situation in the Mediterranean. A similar letter was also addressed to Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress.

A motion adopted by the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions states that our country's trade unionists fully support the position expressed in his appeal to U.S. President Ronald Reagan by the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, when he called for all steps to be taken to put an end to further military actions against Libya and to ensure that problems are solved through negotiations, with a view to securing peace in the Mediterranean, Europe, and throughout the world. All our people highly value Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's new initiative and consider it an expression of profound wisdom in examining and resolving international problems and a manifestation of rational responsibility for the fate of peace and security in the world.

A motion adopted by the Executive Bureau of the National Women's Council of the SR of Romania ardently appeals to all women's organizations throughout the world to take steps to make the U.S. Administration renounce any aggressive actions against Libya, show realism and lucidity, and avoid any acts that can further aggravate the situation in that part of the world. Fully endorsing and highly valuing Romania's position presented in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's message to President Ronald Reagan, the motion stresses that the only reasonable way to solve contentious problems and all conflicts is through negotiations. No matter how difficult such negotiations may be, no effort is too big, through political means and negotiations, to eliminate those hotbeds of tension that can jeopardize the fate of all mankind.

ROMANIA LIBERA Article

AU171008 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 16 Apr 86 p 6

[George Nicolescu article: "The Use of Force, a Path at Variance With the Interests of Peace and the Principles of International Legality"]

[Text] It is with sentiments of profound concern that the Romanian people have learned about the U.S. bombing raid against the Libyan capital, Tripoli, and the city of Benghazi. This military action caused great material damage and numerous victims among the ranks of the Libyan population and foreign citizens in that country; several foreign embassies were damaged, including the Romanian Embassy; four members were injured.

This attack is an unjustifiable aggression and an inadmissible act that violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent state that is a member of the United Nations. The Romanian people condemn and reject such acts, which are flagrantly at variance with the norms of international law and peaceful coexistence between states, which poison the international political atmosphere, and generate further most serious dangers for peace and security throughout the world.

The U.S. military actions against Libya are part and parcel of the overall very serious developments of late in U.S. Libyan relations, developments that will not only sharpen tension at a bilateral level but will also have extensive negative repercussions on the international political atmosphere. At the end of March, the U.S. 6th Fleet, in the Gulf of Sidra area, which is part of the territorial waters of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, attacked targets on Libyan territory. This was followed by repeated threats of resorting to military action and the use of force, a fact that gave rise to real disquietude in the broadest political circles and in world public opinion.

It goes without saying that the U.S. attacks against Libya can only have profoundly negative political consequences, affect the general political atmosphere, and can only aggravate tension and raise new obstacles in the road to cooperation and understanding among people and good coexistence. In the current tense international situation, in which so many threatening storm clouds have gathered and the persistence of long-standing sources of conflict create great dangers for world peace, the method of resorting to force chosen by the United States will sharpen animosities, tension, and antagonism between the two countries even more, thus endangering peace. The Romanian people express their regret that at a time when it is expected that the problems between the United States and Libya would be resolved by negotiations, measures are resorted to that can only complicate the situation and make efforts to seek an equitable solution even more difficult.

Romania has been of the opinion and continues to believe that the only rational road to solving disputes is by means of negotiations and that no matter how difficult and laborious they may be, they are to be preferred to military actions and acts of war. Actually, there is no problem that cannot be resolved by political means and there is no justification for these bombing raids by invoking the right of self-defense or the struggle against terrorism. Romania has opposed and continues to firmly oppose any terrorist actions and all the more condemn state terrorism. It is an axiomatic truth that terrorism cannot be fought with new terrorist actions. As far as Romania is concerned, it is ready to make its entire contribution to resolving any problems by negotiations alone in the spirit of understanding, cooperation, and peace.

Taking into consideration the grave situation that has been created, President Nicolae Ceausescu has appealed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to take all necessary measures to halt further bombing raids or military actions against Libya, to act to resolve the particularly tense situation between the two countries by negotiations, and to achieve peace in the Mediterranean, Europe, and throughout the world.

In this spirit, public opinion in our country and the Romanian people hope that the sides will refrain from the use or threat of force and that a constructive spirit will prevail which will guide the actions of all states in the international arena, that the principles of international legality will be observed, and that any measures that will aggravate the situation even more will be avoided. This is the only road that can safeguard the supreme interests of the two peoples, peace, understanding, and international cooperation.

CEAUSESCU, IRANIAN MINISTER DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU162329 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1628 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/4/1986 -- On Wednesday, April 16, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Masud Roqani-Zanjani, plan and budget minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, head of his country's delegation to the governmental economic talks under way in Bucharest.

The Iranian guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly message from the president of Iran, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. The Romanian head of state thanked [him] for the message and conveyed the Iranian president his salute and the best wishes and the friendly Iranian people wishes of welfare and peace.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, it was highlighted that the links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Iran had followed a positive course on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, mutual respect and advantage. The determination was expressed to further expand those relations and make better use of the broad possibilities offered by the economic potential of Romania and Iran. In that respect, new fields of cooperation, as well as palpable ways and modalities of strengthening and amplifying economic collaboration, of increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding were discussed.

Approaching current questions of the international political life, President Nicolae Ceausescu considered that at present all states should rally their efforts more than ever before for the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the ensurance of people's and nation's right to life, to peace. The significance was also highlighted of intensified actions for the political, negotiated settlement of interstate litigious issues, for the elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations.

The Romanian president highlighted the need for an end to the war between Iran and Iraq and for an undelayed passage to negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the issues between the two countries.

In connection with the U.S. military actions against Libya, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the Romanian people's deep concern over that unjustified act of aggression against an independent and sovereign state and showed that Romania firmly condemned that serious violation of the norms of international law and stated for the settlement of all the issues between the two countries by political means, through negotiations, in the spirit of understanding, collaboration and peace.

On that occasion, too, Romania's and Iran's determination was reiterated to strengthen their cooperation internationally so as to contribute to the building of a world of peace and collaboration in which all peoples may develop freely, according to their own interests and aspirations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU141953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/4/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania received on April 14 a parliamentary delegation from the Argentine Republic, led by Roberto Pascual Silva, first vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, who are paying a visit to Romania. The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between the Romanian head of state and the president of Argentina, Raul Ricardo Alfonsin.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Argentina, as well as their many-sided development were highlighted.

In that framework the substantial contribution was underscored which parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries have made and (?continue to) make to better mutual knowledge, to the strengthening of the Romanian-Argentine collaboration and friendship.

At the same time, major aspects of the world political life were approached. Showing that the international situation continued to be particularly serious, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed [as received] that everything possible should be done to halt the arms race and achieve a complex programme for general disarmament, with nuclear disarmament in the focus, to safeguard peace -- the most valuable asset of mankind as a whole. The Romanian president stressed the need for intensified activities to put an end to nuclear tests, as a first step towards nuclear disarmament, taking account of the fact that they pose a serious threat to the entire mankind.

The significance was brought to the fore of eradicating underdevelopment, strengthening collaboration and cooperation between developing countries with a view to working out a common strategy to solve the grave issues facing them -- those countries' extremely high foreign debts included -- establishing a new world economic order.

The head of the Argentine delegation expressed the special appreciation the foreign policy promoted by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the settlement of the major issues of the contemporary life in the interests of the peoples, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet enjoys in his country.

During the interview it was considered that the parliaments and parliamentarians in the whole world could and had to make a more active contribution to the assertion of a new-type policy of collaboration, security and peace among nations.

SCINTEIA REPORTS GNA DEPUTIES SPEECHES

AU101715 [Editorial report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 4 April carries on pages 2, 3, 4 and 6 reports ranging from 700 to 1,000 words on the speeches made by various Grand National Assembly [GNA] deputies at the Third GNA session of the ninth legislation, held on 3 April in Bucharest.

All speeches follow the same pattern, opening with greetings for the upcoming 65th anniversary of the RCP's creation, praising Ceausescu's "thinking and orientations expressed in the speech delivered to the recent RCP Central Committee plenum." All speakers mention Elena Ceausescu's contribution to "modernizing and developing new technologies" in the fields that the respective deputies represent.

Constantin Olteanu, mayor of Bucharest, is reported as speaking about the achievements registered in the Romanian capital. He mentions the results attained in 1985 and "the supplementary goods production of 2.5 billion lei" and stresses the fact that Bucharest enterprises saved "43,000 metric tons of metal, 140,000 metric tons of conventional fuel, and 161,000 megawatts of electric power." He mentions shortcomings that occurred in some units but blames them on the fact that in some units "a significant part of the materials earmarked for exports was used elsewhere, thus hampering plan fulfillment"; but he pledges that all failures will be made up for, and asks for "a draft bill with strict measures against all those who use materials for purposes other than exports."

Gheorghe Dinu in his function as minister of chemical industry presents the achievements registered by this branch of the economy and mentions that most of these results were attained "thanks to technological development," "a result of scientific research carried out under the guidance of Dr Engineer Academician Elena Ceausescu."

The other speeches reported, made by Minister of Heavy Equipment Mihai Moraru or by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, also give an outline of achievements in their respective branches and a series of pledges for future activity. Criticism for failure to attain the planned provisions is made in general terms, addressed to no one in particular, but pledges for better work are made by Pungan on behalf of "all the working people in foreign trade" and by Moraru on behalf of the working people in the heavy equipment industry.

Deputy Prime Ministers Gheorghe David and Ioan Totu are reported as speaking about the national economy in general terms, Petrescu noting the fact that "in the first term of this year some difficulties were registered in supplying the industry electric power" considering that it was caused by "some units failing to make sufficient use of production capacities based on coal" and by the fact that "energy group repairs were not carried out on schedule." Totu deals with financial-banking issues and stresses that in this field "there are some shortfalls which must be eliminated in the shortest time" by "firmly applying Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations."

The outline of the speech made by Ferdinand Nagy, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture reports on agricultural achievements. He is quoted as highlighting a period "rich in achievements, a result of the work carried out with enthusiasm and devotion under the RCP's leadership." The major part of his speech is devoted to the objectives of work to be carried out during "the current agricultural spring campaign."

CONTEMPORANUL EXAMINES EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

AU152203 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES April 15, 1986 -- The specific of the national question in Romania is given by the fact thst Romania is a unitary national state where the Romanian people -- the overwhelming majority of this country's population -- and Romanian citizens of other nationalities -- Hungarians, Germans, Serbians, a.o. -- have been living and working for centuries on end. The existence of the nationalities is rooted in the historical circumstances that governed the development of human society in southeastern Europe where, in the conditions of feudalism, populations of other nationalities settled down on the Romanian land, that was at the crossroads of population shifts and of the confrontations between the big neighbouring empires. Through the centuries, these populations developed in a symbiosis with the Romanian people, writes Dr. Ilie Radulescu in the issue No. 15/1986 of the weekly CONTEMPORANUL.

The Constitution adopted in 1965 stipulates that all Romania's citizens have equal rights, allowing of no kind of restrictions of these rights and of no difference in their existence. The constitution also takes into account the specific elements of the nationalities' life. Free use of the mother tongue is guaranteed and books, newspapers, magazines, theatres and education of all grades in their own language are provided for the Romanian citizens belonging to the nationalities. In the territorial-administrative units where a population belonging also to another nationality than the romanian lives, all the bodies and institutions use the language of the respective nationality as well, in both speech and writing, and appoint office workers born into that nationality or other citizens who are conversant with the local population's language and way of life.

The histroy of mankind shows that genuine national equality can be secured, first of all, through the material guarantee of proper working and living conditions for the whole people.

Starting from this outlook, the Romanian socialist society has created a solid economic base for that purpose through a powerful development of the production forces and their balanced distribution across the territory, through the economic and social development of all counties. In the last twenty years the investment funds earmarked for the counties with a somewhat higher density of citizens belonging to nationalities (Covasna, Bihor, Harghita, Mures, Saty Mare, A.S.O.) were bigger than the all-country average, resulting in a more marked dynamics of industrial production, of the share of the population holding jobs that require higher training, in a rise in the number of completed dwellings and socio-cultural establishments.

In the sphere of public life the quality of rights of all the country's citizens, whatever their nationality, shows in their proportionate representation to all the elected bodies of the RCP and Romanian state, as well as to the forums of workers self-management, which guarantees their possibility to take part with equal rights in running public affairs. Out of the total 369 deputies to the Grand National Assembly 7.3 percent are Romanians of Hungarian nationality, 1.3 per cent are Romanians of German nationality, and 0.5 per cent belong to other nationalities, according to their share in the country's total population.

Such proportions are mirrored in the leading bodies of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Union of Communist Youth, the trade unions, women's committees and commissions, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations, the other public organisations, as well as in the worker democracy and self-management bodies created over the last two decades (the councils of working people in socialist units and the national councils of the working people in industry, agriculture, education, science, instruction, and culture).

INVESTMENT PROJECTS FOR KEY ECONOMIC BRANCHES

AU 121543 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/4/1986 -- In 1986 Romania will fulfill an investment programme worth some 270 billion lei.

Most investment projects pursue the modernization of the key economic branches, the development of the energy and raw materials base, a better turning to account of resources.

This year 185 major production units will come on stream, including the first power generating set of the Cernovoda nuclear power plant, power generating sets at the Iron Gates 2 and Riul Mare-Retezat Hydropower plants, the coal-fuelled theremal power plants of Turceni, Oradea, Craiova and Govora, the coking batteries at the Calarasi Metallurgical Combine, at Calan and Resita, new mining units in the Jiu Valley and Gorj County coal basins.

Romania invests a yearly average of 30 per cent of its national income. In the previous five-year plan period spanning 1981-1985 1,800 new production units were commissioned with the fixed assets operated in the economy increasing from 1,864 to 2,800 billion lei.

Heavy stress is laid in the ongoing five year plan period (1986-1900) -- when investment cost [sentence as received]. As such, some 250 billion lei will be saved, which will be used for the building of new projects and to augment the resources meant for a rise in the population's standard of living.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN LIBYA

Missiles Fired at Lampedusa

LD161032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0026 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, Apr 15 (TANJUG) -- Reports are coming in from the Italian island of Lampedusa that remnants of the missiles fired at the island have been recovered, showing that the missiles were Soviet-made Skuds. The missiles fell short of their target - an Italian military base used also by the United States. Skud missiles have a maximum range of 330 km. Since the distance between Lampedusa and the Libyan territory is just within this range, it is believed in Rome that the missiles were launched from Libyan soil.

Reports coming in from Tripoli are still contradictory and Rome continues to follow with concern the developments which threaten to spread the flames of war. Since the Libyan attack on the island of Lampedusa, on which the base is situated, Prime Minister Craxi has exhibited considerable diplomatic skill in an effort to prevent the grave incident, as he said, from acquiring uncontrollable proportions. The Libyan ambassador in Rome has received an Italian note of protest describing the attack as an act of hostility.

Reagan Use of Force Detailed

LD161640 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, April 16 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. action against Libya is the largest "military operation" taken by President Reagan since his arrival in the White House in January 1981. In view his tendency to have recourse to military force, the possibility exists, however, that it will not be the last.

The air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi by U.S. bombers, was the largest U.S. Air Force action since the time of the war in Vietnam. Eighteen F-111 Air Force jets, together with 15 navy bombers from the Sixth Fleet aircraft carriers backed by a large number of aircraft, took part in the operation. Reagan termed the action "successful" and threatened to repeat it if necessary. The possibility must not be ruled out since he has had a recourse to military force on many occasions.

On Reagan's orders, the U.S. Air Force downed two Libyan Air Force planes during military manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra, off the Libyan coast on August 19, 1981. During the summer and autumn of 1983, on several occasions U.S. aircraft bombed the hills behind Beirut. Syrian positions east of the Lebanese capital were bombed by cannons from the U.S. New Jersey also stationed off the Libyan coast. The invasion of the small island state of Grenada in the Caribbean, to which Reagan dispatched marines and commando troops on October 25, 1983, was subsequently proclaimed a military victory.

During the Sixth Fleet military manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra last month, two Libyan naval vessels and a radar-missile centre on the Libyan coast were destroyed in an attack which received world-wide condemnation. The attack, in fact, was a prelude to the aggression on Libya at dawn on Tuesday. It is difficult say what the next target will be but many point to Central America, Nicaragua in particular.

Press Comments on Repercussions

LD161809 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 16 (TANJUG) -- When a superpower sends its crack naval and airforce units to attack another militarily inferior country, it is difficult to accept the explanation that an anti-terrorism action was involved, or a right and duty to self-defence -- is the unanimous view of the Yugoslav press, which qualifies the U.S. military action against Libya as an act of violent aggression. The Yugoslav press, which qualifies the U.S. military action against Libya as an act of violent aggression. The Yugoslav daily BORBA raises the question as to whether the U.S. attack on Libya was the first major step in rivalry for global domination from the positions of bloc policy. The paper presents the assumption that this is a new indication of direct military intervention against countries which reject the tutorship of big powers and blocs, and asks whether this is not a big step towards unlawfulness on the international scene, in which terrorism, individual or state, will play a leading role, with everyone taking justice into their own hands.

The Yugoslav daily VECERNJI LIST writes that, by this act, the U.S. has struck not only against Libya, currently the general culprit for all terrorist attacks, but betrayed a number of allies as well. The Belgrade **daily** VECERNJI LIST6 writes that, by this act, the U.S. has struck not only against Libya, currently the general culprit for all terrorist attacks, but Betrayed a number of a lies as well. The Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes similarly, noting the evidence of indecision in West Europe.

The Zagreb daily VIJESNIK expresses concern that the most dangerous military conflict in the past 40 years could have fatal consequences because it draws the world closer to a third world war. The daily wonders whether it is possible that the Second World War, believed to have been the last, is already forgotten, and that no lesson has been learnt.

Sundic Commentary

LD161802 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The subject of today's foreign political commentary is the political background to the U.S. aggression against Libya and Soviet-U.S. relations. Eduard Shevardnadze is not going to Washington, and the big question now is what will happen with the planned Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Here is Milika Sundic:

The Soviet Union is a friend of Libya's but does not have any treaty relations with it. has urgently called on the United States to stop all acts of aggression against Libya.' Otherwise, a Soviet Government statement says, the Soviet Union will be forced to draw far-reaching conclusions from it all. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was even more specific in condemning the U.S. aggression. In his view, the U.S. action against Libya reflects a desire to stifle all the positive tendencies which resulted from the Geneva meeting.

This Soviet reaction was behind the Government's decision to cancel Eduard Shevardnadze's scheduled visit to the United States. The Soviet foreign minister was supposed to meet George Shultz in Washington next month. The two ministers were expected to discuss Soviet-U.S. relations and the preparations for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting planned to take place at the end of this year.

Moscow's decision to cancel Shevardnadze's visit was to be expected. In addition to a sharp protest to the U.S. Government, that was all that the Soviet Union could do at the present time. This might not help Libya much in defending itself against the U.S. aggression, particularly if it continues, but it is realistic to expect Washington to consider this Soviet move seriously.

Whatever reasons are used to justify it and regardless of those who have approved it -- Bonn and London -- the U.S. aggression against Libya was bound to affect Soviet-U.S. relations. Washington must have been aware of this beforehand, but this did not stop them from taking retaliatory action against Libya. Does this imply that though aware of Moscow's reaction, the United States did not really care what Moscow's view was going to be? Or to put it more precisely, does that mean that the U.S. Government reconciled itself beforehand to the possible cancellation not only of Shevardnadze's visit but of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan?

In any case, even if the United States decides to discontinue its action of further punishing Al-Qadhdhafi, what has already been done is enough to further widen the gap in Soviet-U.S. relations. And this could be of serious consequence not only for relations between the two superpowers, but also for East-West relations as a whole.

British complicity in the U.S. aggression against Libya (the U.S. aircraft flew from military bases in Great Britain) and Bonn's approval of the U.S. action will inevitably affect Moscow's relations with these two countries. In any case, Moscow does not seem to want to hide this fact. For Moscow has become aware now more than ever before that, just as the situation in its own camp, a number of the West European allies will always side with Washington in similar situations. Practically speaking, this means that no bridges will be built between East and West Europe unless it suits the leading NATO power, i.e., the United States.

Nobody can predict what direction the situation in the Mediterranean will take. However, we are all aware of the fact that this will affect not only the future of world peace, but of Soviet-U.S. relations, too.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES KOSOVO, U.S. AGGRESSION

LD161059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coratian 2329 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- An LCY Central Committee Presidium session, chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic, discussed current economic developments and present activities on the implementation of its conclusions concerning the immediate tasks in connection with price changes. It was agreed that consistent implementation of agreed policy and the efforts to halt a further rise in inflation require much faster, resolute, more organized and coordinated activity by all self-management and social factors.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium concluded that the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council and appropriate organs in the republics and provinces have to speed up the adoption of necessary measures to boost production and exports, to control expenditure, settle market conditions, introduce a more efficient social control of prices, bring about financial consolidation, and carry out other economic and development policy tasks this year. In this context and even under the present SFRY Assembly and republican and provincial assemblies' terms of office, and as a result of efforts by all social factors, conditions should be established for coordination and adoption of the measures in the domain of financial consolidation of the economy and of the banks which are now passing through the assemblies for discussion so that the effects of their positive impact may become manifested as soon as possible.

The Presidium stressed the need, parallel with the adoption of current measures and in keeping with the long-term program of economic stabilization, that activity should be intensified on devising a comprehensive program of additional and lasting measures and activities which will suppress the causes of inflation and bring about a dynamic and harmonious economic and social development.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium especially indicated the need, in keeping with adopted conclusions, to unfold the broadest possible activity by all self-management and sociopolitical organizations and communities so as to consistently carry out the policy of economic stabilization and concrete tasks of economic and development policy this year.

The Presidium also discussed the implementation of the conclusion adopted at the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium held on 5 March 1986 on the current political and security situation in Losovo. Having stressed that these conclusions are binding on all state organs and sociopolitical organizations, in the sense that they should become involved as much as possible in their implementation and that they should bear political and legal responsibility for them, the Presidium has laid down, together with the SFRY Presidency, with the view to these conclusions being implemented, a comprehensive and specific package of measures and actions, and also their protagonists and deadline in the following areas: political and security; the work of state organs; prevention of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins; the economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; all-people's defense and social self-protection and public information.

What these measures established in particular is that full responsibility of the state organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia, and in the federation, for safeguarding constitutional and legal rights and freedoms, for security and equality of all the citizens must be ensured, and that judiciary organs, internal affairs organs and other state administration organs should immediately tackle the solution of all the cases in which the freedom and the rights of citizens were threatened, and prevent the emergence of new cases. The Presidium stresses in particular that the accumulated problems must and can be resolved by relying on all socialist self-management forces in the province and in the legal institutions of the system. It is therefore a priority task of communists to make these institutions much more efficient and, through responsible work, restore their lost authority and confidence, especially in solving vital problems and the needs of our citizens. All political work must be concentrated on the implementation of these tasks, and differentiation in the ranks of the communists and all responsible cadres ensured through concrete action. The struggle for the implementation of full national equality and against irredentism and every kind of nationalism must be intensified.

The Presidium was briefed on the latest situation in the Mediterranean, created by the U.S. attack on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Presidium most vehemently denounced this aggression against an independent and nonaligned country, and pointed out that this armed attack poses a dangerous threat to security, stability and peace in this area and in the world. The Presidium stressed that military operations must be stopped immediately and peace and stability in this area restored, hand-in-hand with consistent respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Presidium approved Vidoje Zarkovic's report on the participation of an LCY delegation at the PCI Congress and also Dimce Belovski's report on an LCY delegation's visit to the Syrian Ba'th Party Congress.

COMMENTARY VIEWS LCY CANDIDATES NOMINATION

AU101647 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 86 p 2

[I. Torov commentary: "Two Sides of the Same Argument"]

[Text] The LCY Central Committee will have 165 members in the future, too. As can be concluded from the short published announcement, by its latest decision at the continuation of the 27th session, the top party leadership has annulled its previous decision made at the 23d session held last December -- that the LCY Central Committee should have 129 members during the next 4 years.

It is completely understandable that few details are known about the debate on this proposal that has recently been initiated by the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina and supported by some other republican and provincial organizations, because the continuation of the 27th session following the debate on the young generation was closed to the public. However, the fact that this "technical question," as many people call it, was first discussed on Friday, and then again on Monday, tells us that what is involved is nonetheless a significant political decision within the sphere of party cadre policy.

And What About the Demands Made at the Public Debate...?

The Central Committee, of course, has an indisputable right to adopt certain decisions and to change or abolish them after some time in case it comes to some new findings or facts. We believe that this criterion was used in this case too, which to a certain extent can be concluded from the brief and unusually scanty announcement.

Nevertheless, the very act of changing the previous decision on the eve of party congresses and at the time of distributing cadres for the coming term of office, imposes several questions that -- at least for the time being -- lack correct and sufficiently clear answers.

When adopting the previous decision on reducing the number of LCY Central Committee members, one started -- as the explanation of the decision also says -- from the demands expressed at the public debate held on the occasion of the Draft Positions of the 13th LCY Session, that the LC, as the highest LCY leadership, must act much more efficiently in realizing its leading role in society; it should ensure a stronger ideopolitical and action unity in creating and implementing agreed policy, a quicker and easier adoption of ideopolitical stands, and a more efficient observance and control of their implementation. It was said then that a smaller number of members would ensure more direct dialogue and an atmosphere of open debate. One would thereby ensure a condition for the LCY Central Committee being an even more significant, dynamic, and influential leadership.

This was, therefore, the basic motive for deciding in favor of a "shorter" LCY Central Committee, because the public debate had been very critical about the method and (in)efficiency of the Central Committee's work. By making the decision, the Central Committee had self-critically accepted that criticism of the grassroots and shown the good will of being willing to change both itself and the style of its work. Four months later, this first and decisive criterion is not mentioned in the explanation of the latest decision (at least not in the announcement), which imposes the following question: Has not the LCY Central Committee only formally accepted the grassroots' criticism, has it not given up the grassroots' demands, and is it not abiding by the solutions and work methods that have shown a series of insuperable weaknesses?

The Thesis of "The End of the Revolution"

The second argument offered last December in favor of a less numerous LCY Central Committee was the existence of an LCY Conference that would meet at least once in 2 years and would relieve the LCY Central Committee of the burden of certain obligations. Placed only in third place was the criterion that a smaller number of members makes possible a suitable social, national, age, and sexual structure.

We have already said that this March the first motive was obviously dropped, and the second and third acquired first and second place. The two criteria, however, now acquire different meanings. Considering the fact that the Draft Statute no longer envisages a conference as an LCY organ (whereby one actually prejudges a solution that still has not been proposed at the LCY Central Committee after the public debate on statutory changes), it is necessary that the LCY Central Committee have more members.

It is insisted now that one completely adheres to the third argument, that is, the established criteria on the social-class, national, and generational composition of the LCY Central Committee, which, as the announcement puts it, will be attained more easily and consistently with a larger number of LCY Central Committee members. This is absolutely true, but there is the question of how it is possible for this criterion to be valid in both cases -- when proposing both smaller and larger numbers for the LCY Central Committee.

The explanation of the decision to retain the existing number of Central Committee members says that thereby one makes possible the election of more workers and young people to the LCY Central Committee. This is an argument hardly anyone can be against -- except for the bureaucracy and those people who do not let go of their power -- especially because workers and young people are represented in the present party organs only symbolically, so to speak, and the new proposals for the future LCY Central Committee do not take a more serious step forward in rejuvenating and improving the class structure of the LC, particularly its organs and leaderships.

We believe that the new opportunity will be more effectively utilized, that is, that more workers and young people will be nominated in the subsequent nomination of candidates. However, the public justifiably fears that increasing the composition of the LCY Central Committee might provide an opportunity for the well-known names of those who are not inclined to renounce lightly their political influence to once again appear on the lists of candidates. The fact is that the delegate and party elections in the last few months have demonstrated that the long-heralded process of cadre renovation with new, younger, and professional people is not exactly easy and painless. There are many who believe that their pensioning and falling out is the "end of the revolution" and therefore they tenaciously struggle to "save" it by postponing their departure from the political scene at least for another 4 years. Certain recent sessions of central and provincial committees provide the best illustration of this situation.

These examples represent a serious warning that, in the process of additional nomination of candidates for members of the future LCY Central Committee, the central and provincial committees must strictly adhere to the criterion that they themselves have proposed, that is, the criterion requiring that they nominate workers and young people because it can be concluded on the basis of the existing lists that the revolutionary generation and the political structure have not been -- let us say -- really disregarded to any great extent. Workers and young people have much more ground to be dissatisfied because they are decidedly in the minority on most of the lists published so far and their proportional percentage on these lists is far below their proportional percentage of all LCY members.

No One Is Certain

It is certain that the latest decision of the Central Committee will cause quite a few difficulties for some organizations because they now find themselves on the eve of their congresses and conferences, but the latest move of the Central Committee requires the initiation of a new nomination procedure for which time is needed. Now they must accomplish this hastily, which may be negatively reflected in the quality of nominated cadres. It is equally certain that the decision of the LCY Central Committee will come as a relief for some other organizations because they will now have more room for maneuvering as far as cadres are concerned. It remains to be seen how they will use it.

All in all, it seems that the next move is up to the LC congresses and conferences in republics and provinces which must propose candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee to the 13th LCY Congress. One thing is certain: Practice has shown that no candidate can be certain any longer that he will be elected in secret elections. At least, it is expected that the elections at the republican congresses and conferences and at the federal congress can no longer be a mere formal act but must instead provide a serious check to see whether the proposed cadre composition is valid and whether it enjoys the trust of the party grassroots. The political climate in the society and in the LC, which is marked by the bad experience of the past year, is very much the reason that many of those individuals who have occupied leading positions for a long time now live in uncertainty whether trust will once again be put in them.

RADOJLOVIC ADDRESSES SERBIAN LC ON UNITY PROBLEMS

LD141452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- The complexity of the SR of Serbia, its multinational character, and the problems of realizing togetherness in the republic and its unity require the organized and coordinated activity of communists and a clear political line on the national question. This was stressed by Zika Radojlovic, presidium member of the Serbian LC Central Committee, at today's Serbian LC Central Committee session devoted to "the tasks of the Serbian LC in strengthening and developing intra-national relations."

Etatist and bureaucratic forces, which in recent years have strengthened in all levels of society, are, according to Radojlovic, the main exponents of the alienation of income from producers and thus also from the nations and nationalities. These forces' power of endurance and their growth today is the basic source of problems in intra-national relations. Political voluntarism, the repression of the economic interests of producers and their subordination to bureaucratically conceived state-building and national interests, objectively brings into question the unity of the Yugoslav socialist community and the foundations of true equality among people and nations.

Radojlovic then said that the more rapid development of the underdeveloped regions is in the interests of all, and that the implementation of this legal position is one of the most important criteria for the success of LC activity and that of the whole of society and the strengthening of national equality. He also turned to the more difficult solution of the problem of unemployment and noted that employment is submitting to the powerful influence of group-ownership and other monopolies, including nationalist ones. The LC cannot allow either today, or tomorrow, various nationalist enumerations and groupings to be carried out on this vital question.

The chief migration of the population is along the lines "birds of a feather flock together," and is particularly marked in the SR of Serbia, clearly an immigration region. The number of people moving in exceeds the number of emigrants, which, in

view of the economic backwardness, creates new problems. These migrations are a warning of disturbances in intra-national relations but, added Radojlovic, they certainly accelerate disintegrationist tendencies in various fields of life, the group monopoly of rights in social ownership, connections regarding employment and the solution to the housing question.

The situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo continues to provoke great concern, Radojlovic noted, among the working masses and the Serbian LC membership. Despite certain results in repressing the openly hostile activity of the Albanian nationalists and separatists, an essential degree of the restoration of circumstances in the province has not been achieved. The reality of life forces us to face up to the hard truth that Kosovo is increasingly becoming ethnically pure and that verbal appeals, demands, and "oaths" are nowhere in touch with the real changes in the situation. In this context he stressed that a turn-around in the selection of methods and means for halting emigration must be made and he recalled that almost all the direct competence and authority are in provincial organs, which means that the greatest part of responsibility for the existing situation can rest nowhere else. We do not want to say here that the federal and republican organs do not have their share of the concrete rights and responsibilities which they must without hesitation and consistently perform.

Radojlovic then said that the crisis in intra-national relations has escalated with the more frequent visits by citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities to the Republican and Federal Assembly, their gathering in Kosovo Polje and their talks in the Sava Center [in Belgrade]. Petitions and complaints are also more numerous. According to him it cannot be refuted that the organized signing of petitions may be, and in some cases is, under pressure from nationalist elements, but this cannot be a reason for their justified demands to be ignored, just as the unjustified ones must be rejected and condemned, because this leads to an irregular non-institutional and non self-managing solution of the problem.

Commenting on these events, Radojlovic said: "The first lesson is that state, political, and legal organs, and government organs in Kosovo must regain the trust of citizens and quickly and efficiently solve their problems. Reconciliation with bureaucratic inertia and an opportunist attitude to the numerous and often painful problems of individuals and all life environments no longer has a place. Quite concrete measures, including appropriate cadre changes, must be undertaken without delay in order to enable the organs of the administration, the legal system, and the secretariat for internal affairs in the province to protect the rights of citizens legally, efficiently, and in good time. It is essential to reexamine critically, and change, those legal solutions regarding the protection of the individual and the property of all citizens in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. It is of great importance to finally establish exactly what the origin is of the huge material means for purchasing property and houses."

According to Radojlovic, the lesson to be learned from these events is that in crisis situations, the bureaucratic inertia of leaderships and the lack of sensitivity for the real and timely comprehension of realities is a contributory factor to the exacerbation of the problem. Only those who are prepared and capable of solving the open problems, in direct and constant contact and cooperation with working people and citizens, can contribute to the finding of a way out of the crisis. In this part of his address, Radojlovic also noted that in the SR of Serbia, more serious attention must be paid to the solution of many economic, political, communal, and other questions which have brought with them emigration from Kosovo, and he supported "the initiative of organized forces in the province to restitute, with family planning, the demographic trends which will not make more difficult the already difficult economic and social problems."

Stating that all forms of nationalism are increasing, Radojlovic went on to say that unitarism is one of them and that this is "an ideological expression of centralism and etatism which wants to silence and abolish all ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and other differences but strengthens class differences. It is not the genetic property of one people but the ideological characteristic of nationalism with expansionist goals." In its most modern form, especially after the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, Serbian nationalism is emerging as revanchism and an ostensible defensive mechanism with a separatist inspiration. Behind the nationalist thesis "Serbia is fine on its own" there lies concealed, in fact, according to Radojlovic, an attack on the socio-political system, on the life interests of the Serbian people and on the integrity of other nations and nationalities. Serbian nationalism is growing with the abuse of the existing problems of our society, which is confirmed in the most drastic way in the abuses of the weaknesses, slowness, and inconsistency in solving the problems in Kosovo and in the spreading of an anti-Albanian mood. It has been said more than once that, precisely in this way, Serbian nationalism is being affected by the aggressive appearance of Albanian nationalism.

Radojlovic then pointed to the role of the petit-bourgeois and nationalist-orientated section of intellectuals which is giving Serbian nationalism a rich literary basis with its remodelled past and its abundance of nationalist myths. Attempts at the nationalist misuse of cultural, scientific, and literary creativity and the use of individual associations and fora for rallying nationalists and other opponents of self-management and the LC, are becoming increasingly frequent. It is essential that communists advocate consistently that fora, scientific gatherings, public media, social organizations, and associations are active factors in the formation of socialist consciousness because it is they which are a powerful means in the struggle against all attacks on brotherhood and unity.

In his introduction, Radojlovic turned, in particular, to the question of language policy and noted that the principles of this policy are very generalized in political and legal documents, with few instructions in terms of drawing practical conclusions. "Thus, for example, the principle of equality of the languages and scripts of the nations and nationalities remains incomplete unless we say that this is a matter of the equality of people and nations in terms of their language and linguistic activity but also the equality of peoples and nations in terms of communications."

Concluding his address, Radojlovic spoke about "systemic" questions and stressed that the implementation of the working class and democratic dimension of the federation is an essential condition for national equality and the criterion for the validity of the political system and its individual mechanisms. Essential changes in the functioning of the federation and in the political system are the most important means for wiping out negative tendencies and strengthening real national equality. In the Yugoslav area Radojlovic stressed republican and provincial borders are not, and cannot be, borders of national equality and national unity because they are not borders of national communities. "The identification of republican and provincial interests with partial national interests and the failure to realize that national interests can and must be realized throughout the federal community, objectively and necessarily leads to the revival of intra-national and inter-republican disputes."

The first participant in the discussion, Zarko Papic, said that the LC must resolutely reject the nationalistic interpretation that Serbia lags behind because of "exploitation" by others, which found its expression in the thesis that everything the Serbian people had acquired through wars, it lost in peace by being cheated and taken in. Not only is this untrue, but it also indicates the ways in which Serbian nationalism would like to solve the problem; either through separatist cessation or through centralist unitarism, it would establish order and "collect payment for the unpaid." It must be said publicly that this would be the greatest accident for the Serbian people.

We would remain alone, isolated in a destabilized Yugoslavia, ultimately get somebody's "protection," therefore, in fact lose national independence, self-management, and all historical prospects. The other solution is to cut short the real roots of nationalistic conscience in this area with a speedier material development of the SR of Serbia.

Papic said that one of the essential prerequisites for success in the struggle against nationalism is the unity of the LCY in the sense of being resolute in the struggle against each nationalism in its environment, as well as the mutual support of the LCY's parts in the struggle against nationalism. "I mention this because I fear that kind of support which is not really support, which either provokes new misunderstandings and is thereby counterproductive, or some other nationalism stands behind its attitude." In this other context he included the otherwise welcome criticism of a nationalistic book which implied the attitude that the truth about the genocide of the Serbian people during World War II was at least doubtful. Serbian nationalism, Papic says, cannot be defeated by questioning the extent of suffering inflicted upon the Serbian people. From this sort of method Serbian nationalism can only gain strength.

Even worse is the attitude published in a Ljubljana daily, whereby protest and a demand for the organized protection of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure from irredentists is considered nationalistic in its entirety, and "which relies on the semilegal forms of activity through its republican institutions". I do not recall that in this country an entire sociopolitical community has ever before been put into the same basket with nationalism as its support, Papic said and concluded that this kind of commentary does not deserve debate, but requires the question of political responsibility to be asked.

According to Zivorad Misic, there are many elements which indicate that the situation in Kosovo is far worse than was known. Recent events demanded that communists should responsibly and in detail discuss the problems, position, and the level of awareness of the Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo, where now defeatism and a fatalistic awareness of the need to emigrate en masse prevail, and which developed as a result of threats to basic human rights, pressure to emigrate, and the steady escalation of irredentism.

Some still undiscovered enemy irredentist groups are apparently proof that we are still confronted with an organized enemy who continues its activity from deep underground, Daut Jasanica said. However, he said that the situation in Kosovo was recently made more complex by hostile activity from positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, which usually took the form of verbal propaganda. Through this propaganda attacks are made on Albanian nationality, the cadres of the revolution are being labelled, as well as the province's leadership, and the person and work of Comrade Tito. Groups and individuals also demand radical constitutional changes which would question the federal system of the SFRY, relations in the SR of Serbia, and the status of the socialist autonomous provinces.

Objective problems and difficulties which were not solved on time and properly, are skilfully used by various groups of nationalists to spread unacceptable demands and ideas with the aim of fomenting nationalistic passions among Serbs and Montenegrins and distrust in the organs of authority. Precisely because of this, Jasanica believes that an important task for all people of Albanian nationality is to become engaged in protecting the integrity of Serbs and Montenegrins, while administrative and judicial organs should deal more effectively with citizens' justified demands.

Dragoslav Markovic as well put forward a view that the overcoming of problems in Kosovo is primarily a matter for communists particularly Albanians. He also pointed out the damage resulting from insufficient unity in assessing activities on overcoming the state of affairs, and according to him, such manifestations are often present

even today. In this connection he referred to the commentary by the Ljubljana daily, saying that this article has not received any kind of response in its own environment although its messages were directly opposed to the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee and to the conclusions of the working group of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

Sometimes there is a succumbing to the prejudices that intranational relations are good or bad exclusively in their dependence on other social relations, and this is not true, said Ivan Stambolic, participating in the discussion. Big economic difficulties cannot be taken as a direct cause of the problems in intranational relations, and practice shows that they are not only the consequence but in many ways a vital recurring factor and cause of the situations and phenomena in society.

Stambolic then said it is not necessary to prove why the communists of Serbia are sticking resolutely to the point of view that the Yugoslav federative system is the only one which guarantees the equality and security of the Serbian and all other nations and nationalities, assuming, here, that the organs of the federation operate effectively within the framework of their authority. If this is dropped, the very principle of federalism is compromised and the way is opened for national friction and even conflicts. Turning to the functioning of the federation and the view concerning the introduction a Chamber of Associated Labor into the Federal Assembly, Stambolic singled out as the main hindrance to the development of self-managing relations at the level of the federation, the strong polycentric relations, or republic-province statism, adding that whoever fails to see in this the most direct connection with intranational relations, does not understand or is neglecting the essence of our federal system.

In view of the fact that the real situation in Kosovo is much more serious than many would think, we have even more reason and duty to tackle it more efficiently. According to Stambolic, the situation in Kosovo calls for urgent political and other more resolute and coordinated actions to be taken not only in Kosovo but in Serbia and the entire country as well. Information alone will no longer suffice -- direct action is needed now. Speaking about the fact that the confidence of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in the efficiency of the political and state organs not only in Kosovo but in Serbia and Yugoslavia as well has been undermined as a result of the irredentist movement's 5-year long destructive and unhampered activity, Stambolic stressed the need for engaging all the available factors and means, from the political to the economic and administrative, in order to put an end to emigration under duress which reached its culmination this February. This fact is obviously the most reliable indicator of what the situation is really like. The communists, and their leaderships, in particular, must be in the forefront of the action. Their silence and retreat is a signal for the enemy to take the initiative.

Speaking about the recent incidents in Belgrade involving Serbian nationalists and the attempts to take advantage of the justified state of dissatisfaction among Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, Stambolic stressed that the Serbian LC would use all ideological, political and legal means available to suppress any attempt to revive any kind of nationalism, be it Serbian, Albanian, Hungarian, Muslim or any other.

We are going through an economic crisis which, in Stanislav Stojanovic's view, is, undoubtedly, one of the causes behind burgeoning nationalism. However, Yugoslavia's stability and existence are not so much threatened by the already intolerable level of inflation as by unbridled nationalisms which have been hampering our efforts to emerge from the crisis -- which, in turn, is a precondition for radically suppressing any form of nationalism.

Having noted that the present attempts to disintegrate our society were directed against the equality of our nations and nationalities, Momcilo Baljak asked a rhetorical question: In the light of all the past debates, have the problems of Kosovo, in

fact, become the problems of Yugoslavia, or are they still regarded as the problems concerning the socialist republic of Serbia and Kosovo alone? Obviously prompted by the already mentioned article in DNEVNIK of Ljubljana, he went on to stress that the dignified conduct by the citizens of Kosovo Polje and their refusal to allow nationalist patrons from other parts of the country into their ranks was the best way in which to refute the thesis about the "trains of nationalism."

Jovan Deretic stressed that the relations between different nations and nationalities in Kosovo developed in such a way that in the end some sections among the Yugoslav nations, i.e. Serbs and Montenegrins, were relegated to the positions of minorities but without being allowed to enjoy minority rights. For years extremely unfavorable and dangerous processes took place there, while we simply turned a blind eye and allowed the things to develop along the path which, instead of being to our favour was, in fact, to our disadvantage.

The question also arises, Deretic continued, as to whether Kosovo is merely an exception or whether what is happening in Kosovo is happening somewhere else as well but not in such a drastic form. Instead, it is taking place in a barely noticeable and slow but sure way. Let us look at the migratory processes taking place today. In the past, people moved from one place to another in search of jobs, of a better existence. Today they move so as to be among the members of their own nation and to get away from the place where they are beginning to feel insecure. In most cases, it is sections of the nation which are migrating: Serbs are moving to either Serbia or Vojvodina; Croatians to Croatia, etc. If these processes are allowed to continue we shall end up not only with an ethnically pure Kosovo but will find ourselves in a situation where the republic would strive to become pure to as high a degree as possible.

If the exodus from Kosovo still continues unabated, then what have the leaderships of Kosovo done to stop it and to restore the confidence in the province, which has been seriously undermined? The fundamental criteria in the province's cadre policy, Jovan Lakicevic stressed, should be the results achieved in this sphere, while the confidence should be denied to those who, although aware of the fact that the "emigrants' trains" were leaving the province, continued to issue statements to the effect that the political-security situation in the province was becoming increasingly stable. Lakicevic also drew attention to the dissatisfaction among the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo over the conduct of officials of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. He described it as a serious warning not to be ignored by the Communists.

Taking part in the discussion Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, voiced support for the Serbian LC Central Committee and its efforts to contribute to the consolidation of brotherhood and unity and the promotion of intra-national relations through specific measures and actions. The logic of etatism, according to Belovski, poses the most serious danger for intra-national relations since the forces guided by it are prepared to accept isolationism and to flirt with nationalism. The central issue in the efforts to restore national equality, mutual trust and to strengthen brotherhood and unity in Kosovo lies in the fact that the Communists in the province must fight for the implementation of the principle according to which the Albanian nationality, being in the majority in the province, must take on the responsibility for the state of intra-national relations; by the same token, the Serbian nation is responsible for ensuring national equality in the entire socialist republic of Serbia. Unless this principle is implemented there will be no successful outcome in the efforts to end the tendency whereby those who are in minority have to look for protection in their mother nation or even outside their own community, Dimce Belovski said.

The following also took part in the debate: Djerdj Sorad; Milenko Brzak; Momir Stojkovic; Miroslav Djordjevic; Boris Kostadinov; Ejup Musovic; Petar Stanisic; Dragoljub Radojicic; Caslav Ocic and Bogoljub Djordjevic. The session went on the 9 hours, during which a lively and open debate took place in which support was expressed for the orientations contained in Zika Radojlovics introductory report and which resulted in a number of specific and profound assessments and proposals as regards the topical issue of intra-national relations and, in particular, the disturbing situation in Kosovo. The proposed stance will be amended and specified on the basis of today's debate and then adopted at the next session of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

At today's session, the Central Committee also adopted the proposed list of candidates for the new Central Committee and for the Serbian LC's supervisory and statutory commissions.

KOSOVO SAWP PAPER ON TRIAL OF NINE ALBANIANS

AU140907 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 Apr 86 p 13

[H. Mekaj article: "From Pec District Court -- The Trial Begins of Nine Persons Accused of Hostile Activity]

[Text] Pec, 8 April. In Pec District Court, before a collegium of five headed by Judge Uke Mucaj, the trial began today of nine persons from the commune of Klina, accused of participating in organized hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, with the aim of bringing down the rule of the working class, destroying the social-economic order laid down in the Constitution, making anti-constitutional changes in the federal structuring of the SFRY, violating brotherhood and unity, and participating in espionage and hostile propaganda. Halit Krasnici (23), part-time student from the village of Llashkadrenoc, is accused of the punishable act of conspiracy to engage in hostile activity, under article 136, paragraph 1, jointly with article 114 of the SFRY penal code, while Ali Fonici (32), graduate of law, from Lozica, Kajtaz Krasnici (21), school-student from Drenoc, Sefedin Fonici, (21), technical faculty student from Llozica, Zymber Krasnici (19), unemployed, Redzep Krasnici (22), high school graduate, both from Lashkadrenoc, and Sahit Morina (21), high-school graduate, from Leshkadrenoc, are individually accused of committing the punishable act of conspiracy to engage in hostile activity, Article 136, paragraph 2, jointly with Article 114 of the SFRY penal code. Ali Fonici, Kajtaz Krasnici, and Sefedin Fonici, are also accused of the punishable act of spying. Daut Imeraj (30), from Lashkadrenoc, graduate of law, and secretary of the "17 November" primary school at Istok, and Sefer Ademaj (29), graduate of law from the village of Luvovo, Istok Commune, are accused of the punishable acts of hostile propaganda under article 133 paragraph 1 of the SFRY penal code.

According to the charge of the Pec District Public Prosecutor, represented by Zecir Berdinaj, deputy prosecutor, Halit Krasnici, previously sentenced for hostile activity and released from prison in 1983, indoctrinated by hostile activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, formed the illegal hostile group with the name "Freedom of Kosovo", which was joined by Ali Fonici and Kajtaz Krasnici, while the accused Sefedin Fonici, Zymber Krasnici, Redzep Krasnici, and Sahit Morina, similarly indoctrinated into enmity towards our system, formed the cell called "Hope", a subsection of the above hostile group. These then operated from hostile positions, agitating for anti-constitutional changes in federal regulations, with the aim of winning republican status for Kosovo. They supported the hostile demonstrations of 1981, wrote slogans with hostile content on the Pec-Pristina road and at school, and tried to boycott lessons and to acquire as many fellow-thinkers as possible to conspire against our country and system. What is more, Ali Fonici, Kajtaz Krasnici, and

Sefedin Fonici illegally crossed the border and went to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to take instructions there for their hostile activity. Daut Ymeraj and Sefer Ademaj took part in and supported the hostile demonstrations of 1981, and participated too in hostile propaganda, reading pamphlets against our country.

Today, the first day of the main questioning, the first three accused, Halit Krasnici, Ali Fonici, and Kajtaz Krasnici, were examined. The first attempted, in his defence, to convince the court that he had not taken part in hostile activity, as the charge ran, while the other two accepted that they had committed only a few acts against our country and system. The two accused, Ali Fonici and Kajtaz Krasnici, excused their visit to Albania, saying they had gone more out of curiosity than with definite intentions or for espionage.

The trial continues tomorrow with the questioning of the others accused.

SLOVENE LC CONGRESS OPENS; CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK

AU171054 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. attacks on Libya have been most harshly condemned at the 10th Congress of the Slovenia LC in Ljubljana. At attack cannot be called anything other than a method of international terrorism and cannot be justified. We condemn every form of terrorism and support its eradication. All the more so because, at the same time, this act is an attack against world peace and international coexistence, Andrej Marinc said in his introductory speech. Relja Atanasijevic reports from Ljubljana on the work of the congress: The 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia opened its 3-day work in Ljubljana this morning. An introductory speech was given by Andrej Marinc. He said that he deliberately limited his speech to some key ideological development questions -- to implementation and transformation of the political system of socialist democracy and freedom, and examination of the way to implement the social role of the LC. Marinc devoted special attention to the moral character of a communist and to the implementation of the constitutional position of the workers and their constitutional right to decide upon social reproduction.

Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee, greeted the delegates to the Congress.

The morning plenary session was attended by 805 delegates, most prominent republican leaders, delegations of central and provincial LC committees, and eight delegations from abroad -- from neighboring Italy, Austria, and Hungary, as well as from Catalonia. The 10th Congress of the Slovenia LC will continue work in the afternoon in four commissions.